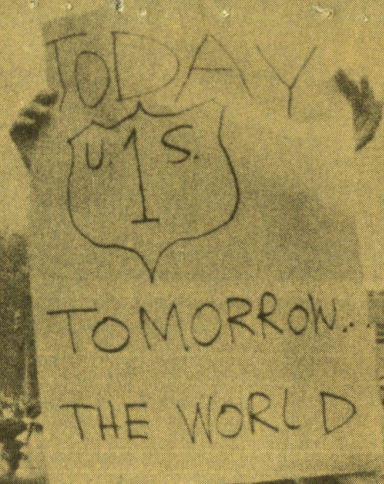


# RADICAL GUIDE

to the University of Maryland





## INTRODUCTION

The Democratic Radical Union of Maryland (D.R.U.M.) is the reorganized Strike Committee which coordinated the demonstrations and student-faculty strike at Md. Univ. last May. DRUM is a coalition of activists who have allied themselves around the issues and objectives presented last May Day at New Haven.

The DRUM Radical Guide to Maryland University was conceived of as providing, in one binding, all the information that the radical student would need to guide him through the troubled times ahead. It was also to be a satire on the M-Book. Unfortunately, the Administration has seen fit to censor and ban its own M-Book over petty considerations. Without an M-Book in circulation, we were faced with the need for a more complete guide. Thus we have expanded our concept to become the final word in guidebooks.

This guide is organized roughly into three sections (with a great deal of overlap). The first section, POLITICS, includes a comparison of last spring at Maryland and at Kent State, it also includes rather complete discussions of DRUM's five demands and articles that relate to them. The middle section of the guide, SURVIVAL, concerns first the question of non-violence versus violence, and since the latter is always possible, a discussion of tactics. Other articles in this section relate to what people need to know in times like these. The final section is our replacement to the M-Book, Under, CAMPUS, you will find articles concerned with

organizations you might want to be involved with and with ways to live your life style in Washington.

While this guide is perhaps the most complete ever put together for radical students, it is still by no means complete. If you're with it, you'll probably find a lot missing. Please remember, however, that the revolution is poor and more pages cost more money. Also, some things had to be left out for practical reasons. For example, we could have included a section on how to make bombs. While recent events indicate that bombing is becoming popular with the movement, we had to leave such items out for judicious reasons. Not that we wanted people to make bombs -- perish the thought. We just figured that you might want to know how other people make bombs. Nevertheless, if we had included a bomb recipe our little guide would probably have been ripped off by the establishment and you'd have missed all the other goodies.

If you are aesthetically inclined, you may notice a certain sloppiness with the layout. For this, we must apologize. Our heads are into politics not layout. (although we like laying out too.) Our inexperience is complicated by a deadline that came all too quickly.

Finally we'd like to thank:

Sammie A. Abbott -- layout advice.  
James True -- layout advice and equipment  
Daily World -- cartoons and pictures  
D. C. Gazette -- same  
Multitudes of Underground Papers.  
The people who made all this possible  
and --  
Wilson H. Elkins.



*"The very term 'apolitical' or 'non-political' education is piece of bourgeois hypocrisy, nothing but humbuggery practiced on the masses. . . That, in fact, is the way the bourgeoisie, still in the saddle in all bourgeois countries, is deceiving the masses."*

—V.I. Lenin, Collected Works, Vol. 31,  
p. 364

# RADICAL GUIDE

to the University of Maryland

photo credits: cover-Paul Levin, page 4-Josh Wilkenfeld, page 6-Warren Hill, page 8-Paul Levin, page 25-UPI, page 53-Argus, page 65-DC Gazette, page 73-Larry Higgins, page 112-Robert Wax.

"Here and Now for Bobby Seale" reprinted from Ramparts Magazine  
"Kent State" reprinted from Pangolin  
"The Anatomy of a University" reprinted from Diamondback

## CONTENTS

### POLITICS

30 Days Last May.....	4
Kent State.....	12
First Demand.....	15
Here and Now for Bobby Seale.....	21
Second Demand.....	24
The U.S. as the Imperialist Agressor.....	26
Third Demand.....	32
War Profiteers.....	36
Fourth Demand.....	38
Fifth Demand.....	44
The Primary Contradiction at Maryland....	48

### SURVIVAL

Non-violence is the Answer.....	56
Violence is the Answer.....	60
Tactics of the Local Terrain.....	65
First Aid on the Street.....	70
Animal Farm.....	71
Legal First Aid.....	72
The Case Against the Pill.....	74
Abortion.....	78
Draft Dodger's Digest.....	80
The Dope on Dope.....	82
The Breakdown of the Environmental Niche.....	83

### CAMPUS

The Anatomy of a University.....	90
Campus Groups to Grope With.....	91
GI Student Alliance.....	98
UNDO.....	100
Worker-Student Alliance.....	101
ABZebra.....	103





UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND  
COLLEGE PARK 20740

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Let me make one thing perfectly clear: this is my school. That means any wise-ass student who stirs things up will get bounced.

That goes for everyone, not just students. It goes for faculty, and it definitely goes for chaplains who sit in and hold weirdo ceremonies in my chapel. It goes for that new chancellor if he tries to cross me.

I know damn well that all the trouble here is caused by twenty radical revolutionaries in DRUM. When I find out who they are, they'll be sorry. Screw you.

*(This letter is rumored to have been found on the floor by a late night- and illegal- visitor to the Administration Building. Being unsigned, one can only guess about its author.)*



# POLITICS





## 30 DAYS LAST MAY

April 30

Nixon announces the invasion of Cambodia by U.S. troops. The Concerned Students and Faculty, a group formed after the arrest of 87 people in the Skinner Building sit-in in March, called for a rally on the mall the next day in response.

May 1

The mall rally is held. After hearing several speakers, the crowd marches on the ROTC offices in the armory. After some trashing, Route 1 is taken over. Around 6 PM, Marshmallow Marvin Mandel sends the police to clear the road. The pigs inform the students that their demonstration is illegal. The crowd responds that Nixon is murdering Indochinese and Americans which is also illegal. To nobody's surprise, the pigs do not march on the White House, but instead charge the students using clubs and tear gas. Following the Nixon strategy of no sanctuary, the cops shoot tear gas into dormitories: Montgomery Hall, Annapolis Hall and other hill area residents are forced to evacuate. Often the cops would wait at the dorm doors and club students coming out to avoid the gas. About 10 are arrested during the afternoon, additional arrests are made throughout the night. The battle lasts until 3 AM.

May 2

What begins as a more or less ordinary Saturday night soon becomes another night of confrontation and protest. Route 1 is again liberated. At about 3:30 AM approximately 150 cops mass





May 4

A rally is held beginning at 11:30 on the mall. By 11:35 the Administration Building was occupied by students; by 12:30 people are again demonstrating on Route 1. Marshmallow Marvin proclaims a state of emergency. The pigs move in around 6 PM- Marvin has mobilized 500 National Guard, 350 State Police, 70 PG County Police, 200 Baltimore City cops, Kersey's Keystone Kops too! 4000 students are cleared by gas and clubs. A curfew is put on the campus area at 8:30 PM. Over 200 people are arrested, and Larry Babits, an anthropology graduate assistant, is shot in the rear with buckshot. At Kent State, Ohio, four students are killed by National Guard bullets.

May 5

Classes are called for a "foreign policy discussion day." 3000 hear Dr. Spock on the mall. Nationally, the student strike begins.

May 6

The student strike begins at the University of Maryland--pickets are set up and a large number of students boycott classes. At 8:30 PM 1500 students force the administration to open Cole Field House for a mass meeting. Discussion leads to the formation of a strike steering committee and various working committees. The three demands of the national student strike are adopted by the Maryland strikers.

May 7

Picketing continues, with a large boycott of classes resulting. At 4 PM an assembly of about 1000 faculty gathers in Cole Field House, with about 7000 students in the audience. The faculty assembly first passed a motion urging that police actions on campus involving more than five men be effected without the in--





troduction of firearms. The second motion passed set up facilities on the campus for persons wishing to camp at Maryland while attending the demonstration behind the White House on May 9. During the assembly, word was received that the administration had sent word to the press and radio that the University would be closed from May 8 to May 11, so that its facilities would not be available to students or guests. This led the faculty to pass a motion stating:

This body expresses its lack of confidence in the administration, and its specific censure of this action (the closing of the University) taken without consent of this body and released to the press without consultation. This University will remain open as of May 8th and the rest of the semester so that all students who wish to attend classes may do so, and so that students who prefer to strike be permitted to do so without penalty as long as they do the required amount of work for the courses in consultation with their professors. That a committee of three be appointed by the chair immediately to inform the administration that the faculty and students do not accept their decision to close the University and demand that they reconsider.

The assembly then passed resolutions calling for the immediate withdrawal of all American personnel from Indochina, and an end to repression of black people in the United States and in particular an end to the repression of the Black Panther Party. These motions were essentially endorsements of the first two demands of the national student strike. Finally, the body passed a motion creating a committee to work on obtaining an injunction against the closing of the University. This proved unnecessary however-- in the face of the solidarity and determination of faculty and students, the administration was forced to give in and withdraw the closing order.





Hot Line.

- May 8 As the strike continued, administration sources (Waetjen) estimated the class boycott to be 65-70% effective. Sargeant Shriver addressed a memorial rally for the Kent 4 held at the Chapel. Preparations were made for out-of-towners coming for the May 9 White House demonstration.
- May 9 100,000 demonstrated on the Ellipse behind the White House. The demonstration, which had been set up with very little preparation after the Cambodian invasion, proved two things: the tremendous antipathy Americans had come to have for the war, and the total lack of a program on the part of the New Mobilization, which had called the demonstrations. The University of Maryland fed and housed over 2000 visitors over the week-end.
- May 11 Strikers held a mass meeting in Cole Field House to consider further action against ROTC. A motion to take over the Armory loses by about 1800 to 1200. However, because many felt that a militant action was required, a group of strikers briefly occupied the building anyway. Later a large group formed spontaneously on Route 1. The police stay away, leaving the faculty group of green armband marshals (which had patrolled the campus over the week-end) to maintain order. No disorder occurred, primarily because no pigs were present, and the "block party" ended around 2:30 AM. By way of contrast, 6 black people were murdered by cops in Augusta, Georgia this same evening. Later reports showed that all were shot in the back.
- May 12 Another faculty assembly is held, to consider grading procedures for striking students. Over 1000 faculty, and close to 10,000 students, were present. Two main plans are put forward: the Aylward proposal, developed by an ad-hoc committee chaired by Professor Aylward of the Speech Department, and the proposal that had been made several days earlier by the strike steering committee and was moved at the faculty assembly by Professor Chapeles of Government and Politics. While both plans adopted the principle that there should be no academic penalty for striking, the Aylward proposal lacked a number of safeguards





May 13

that would have protected students from being screwed by reactionary teachers. The assembly decided to submit the two plans to a faculty referendum.

A memorial service was held on the mall for the six killed in Augusta. Speakers included the Rev. Channing Phillips, John Clark from the Baltimore Black Panthers, and a member of the University Black Student Union, Woody Farrar. On this day a number of instances of repression came to light-- Leonard Cohen, a physical plant worker, was fired for strike activity, and Charlie and Jim Schrader were kicked off the track team for being seen at strike rallies. The Student Government Association legislature, which had been more or less dormant since the beginning of the strike, stated that it would lead an occupation of Route 1 if the Chapeles (strike committee) grading plan were not accepted.

May 14

The administration served notice that it was trying to re-establish its power by refusing to permit SDS the use of University loudspeakers for a noon rally. A rally organized by the strike steering committee began (with loudspeakers) at 7 PM. Around 7:30 the rally received the results of the grading referendum-- the Aylward proposal won, 1583 to 698. The overwhelming student sentiment, as evidenced by over 10,000 signatures supporting the strike committee proposals, was ignored. By 8 PM Route 1 was liberated by 5000 students. At 10 PM the National Guard moved in, firing 50 rounds of tear gas and pepper gas within ten minutes. The ensuing battle was the bitterest of the strike. Students chanting "pigs off campus" and "1-2-3-4, we don't want your fucking war" picked up tear gas canisters and threw them back at the Guard. General Warfield, trying to advance onto the campus, found he was unable to do so until reinforcements arrived at midnight, bringing the Guard's strength up to 1200 men. In the intervening period the administration building received a serious trashing. About 100 arrests were made.





"OUR MEN ARE STANDING TALL AGAINST THEM CAMPUS BUMS."

May 15

Early in the morning Marshmallow Marvin proclaims a new state of emergency which essentially makes National Guard General Edwin Warfield the military dictator of the University of Maryland. Warfield begins by banning 25 students, whose names were supplied by the administration, from the campus. Meetings of over 100 people are prohibited. Scheduled meetings of the faculty assembly and the University Senate are cancelled.

May 16

Meeting off campus (at Catholic University Law School) the strike steering committee voted to defy the ban on rallies by holding a mass rally on the mall on Monday May 17. Ten students were issued felony warrants. (Note: On June 19th the Grand Jury ruled that there was insufficient evidence for the felony charges and changed the charges to misdemeanors.)

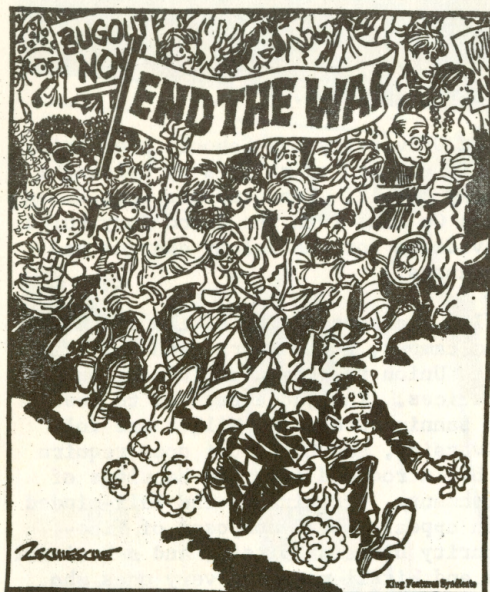
May 17

Frank Greer and Elizabeth Miller, members of the strike steering committee who were banned from campus, go to court with the help of the American Civil Liberties Union to obtain an injunction against Warfield's eviction notices. The judge refuses to issue an injunction, but the orders banning Greer and Miller are voluntarily rescinded by the University, and the court does require that a degree of due process be introduced into the hearings of students appealing their banishment. (Originally the fair-minded General Warfield had set up an appeals board composed of Vice-President Waetjen, Campus Security Director Witsil, and a National Guard officer. Since Waetjen and Witsil were the very ones who provided the list of students for Warfield to ban, this was not exactly an impartial board.)

May 18

More than 1000 people gather on the mall to violate the rally ban. A half hour before the rally Warfield backs down and gives permission, thus making it legal. Word is received that students are being harassed by the FBI and the strike steering committee attempts to inform people of their right to refuse to talk to the pigs. Diamondback photographs are subpoenaed. Members of the anthropology, sociology and economics departments announce a fac-





Forward together.

ulty strike, refusing to teach until the military presence on the campus is ended.

- May 19 Gregory Dunkel, a member of the strike steering committee and a University alumnus (Ph.D, mathematics) receives a special letter from President Elkins barring him from the campus.
  
- May 20 The rally ban is again challenged, when 1500 students stage a mid-night march to President Elkins' house, in memoriam to those killed at Kent, Augusta, and Jackson State. Earlier in the day the Diamondback had reported that the Board of Regents planned to vote the University's GM stock in opposition to Ralph Nader's "Campaign GM" proposal, which would put consumer representatives on the GM Board of Directors. The newspapers also carried newly released testimony by J. Edgar Hoover in which he called student protesters communists (won't the old fruit ever die?)
  
- May 22 The last major rally was held-- 3000 students heard Jane Fonda and Mark Lane talk about the GI movement. After the rally about 15 students go with Fonda and Lane to Fort Meade to try and leaflet the soldiers. They are arrested by military authorities and expelled from the base.
  
- May 24 A small meeting of members of the steering committee plans activity for the summer and fall.
  
- May 26 The strike steering committee officially disbands itself, and forms the Democratic Radical Union of Maryland (DRUM) to continue its work on a permanent basis.



# POSTSCRIPT TO THE STRIKE

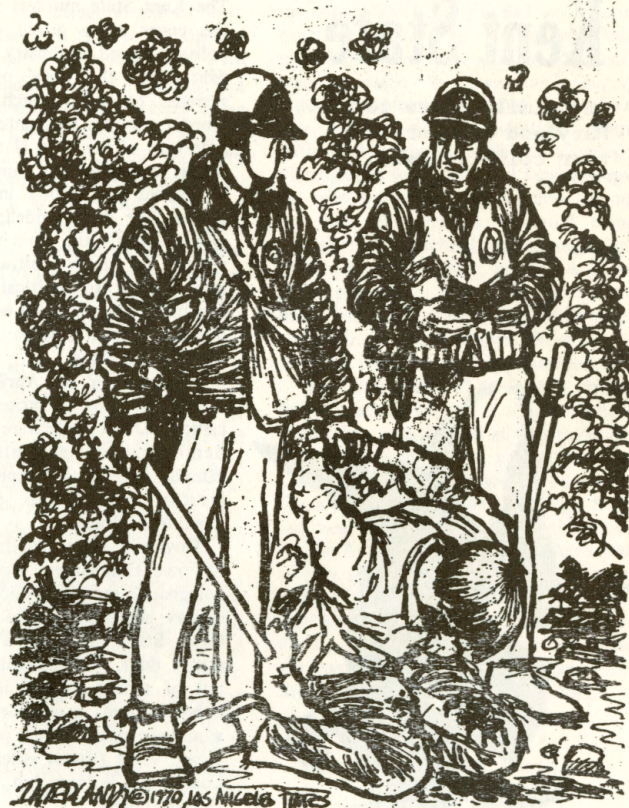
On Thursday evening May 14, while several thousand students liberated route 1, a smaller group occupied the administration building. Lt. Downs of the campus cops was present at the building with several other police, and told the students that they would be arrested if they did not leave. However they occupied the building for over an hour, leaving of their own volition by about 9:30 PM. No arrests were made.

By about 10:30 PM the building was empty except for police. Then a group of people passing by the administration building-- probably fleeing from tear gas attacks-- threw some rocks through the windows. Apparently the cops thought it prudent to leave. The building was then occupied for the second time, and thoroughly trashed. It is important to realize that neither the police nor the administration has any idea who participated in the second occupation.

In their anger and frustration the pigs arrested nine students, most of whom were known activists, under felony warrants in connection with the trashing. The original warrants charged breaking and entering, destruction of state property, etc etc.

The felony charges were dropped by the grand jury on June 16, and replaced by misdemeanors. Later in the summer the charges were again revised. The trials are scheduled to begin the first week of classes. Despite all the talk about burning and destruction, the charges are essentially trivial. One student is accused of rearranging the letters on the directory to spell out the strike demands.

Why then are the nine students being prosecuted? The answer lies in the administration's continued insistence that a small group of radicals is responsible for the campus unrest. These students must not be made the victims of the administration's inability to understand that a revolution has taken place in apathetic College Park. DEFEND THE MARYLAND NINE!



"Dummy, of course he was inciting students to violence—he's one of our undercover agents!"



# Kent State

Any similarities to Maryland are more than coincidental.



The Kent State murders will soon blow the cover on a group of meek Ohio politicians and university administrators who control that state's public university system. To date, much of the Kent murder coverage has centered around the authority of the Ohio National Guard to fire at large groups of innocent students. Guidelines for calling in the National Guard, like most guidelines for various policies within the Ohio state university system, are highly arbitrary and particularly subject to political interpretation and manipulation. Such were the cases at Miami University, Ohio State and ultimately Kent State.

At Miami, in Mid-April, students held a demonstration to protest R.O.T.C. on campus. Other issues were included in the demonstration: students rights, off-campus housing for women, university security investigations and university position on drugs.

Governor James Rhodes called in 700 National Guardsmen, supplementing the university's security police, town police, county sheriff's deputies and over 100 Ohio State Highway Patrolmen with attack dogs. 169 students were thrown out of school. Several individuals were either injured, gassed or bitten. Those who were jailed had the pleasure of being driven some fifteen miles to the Butler County Jail in Hamilton, Ohio, in rented U-Haul trailers.

Governor Rhodes, who called in the Ohio National Guard at Miami, was in the midst of a tough fight to gain the

Republican nomination for the U.S. Senate seat being vacated by the Democrat Stephen M. Young. After Rhodes dispatched the troops, his primary opponent, Rep. Robert A. Taft Jr., of Cincinnati, accused the Governor of being heavy handed on "law and order." Rhodes promptly charged at a news conference that Taft was "soft on law and order." Only a few days after that volley, Rhodes dispatched 3,000 National Guardsmen to the troubled Ohio State campus, where over 300 students were injured. Then came the Kent bloodbath. Taft defeated Rhodes one day after the four murders.

Ohio political realities make it obvious that Rhodes was forced to assume a strong "law and order" posture in order to court votes that would put him over the top in the highly conservative districts of southwestern Ohio, affectionately known as "Taft country." It was a political gamble which not only cost Rhodes his political career, but the lives of four innocent students. Meanwhile, troubles still brew at Miami, Kent, Ohio State and the other schools in the state university system.

Eight years of Republican domination by Rhodes' regime has seen Ohio become the third most productive state in the Union while ranking 47th in per capita expenditure/per student. With eight years of giving big corporations juicy tax breaks, Rhodes has driven his universities to the poorhouse. Under the pretext of operating the state university system more efficiently, Rhodes created a board of regents to oversee the operations of

the schools. In 1964 he steamrolled the regents proposal through the Ohio General Assembly and handpicked a chairman, John Millett, president of Miami University and along with Rhodes, a crony of the powerful Wolfe family of Columbus, Ohio, who own the Ohio National Bank, hold several downstate hick-town banks and bankroll Rhodes' political activities. Since the regents themselves were appointed through political patronage, few could devote much time to the overseeing duties because of their own business affairs. Millett became an omnipotent man, molding the Ohio state university system to his own whims and morals.

Since 1965, when Millett assumed chairmanship of the Regents, humanities departments have been forced to take budget cuts inasmuch as they are not glamour departments which promote the university in the business community.

Rhodes always has promised "more jobs for Ohioans" and that "good education means good jobs in Ohio," so it is no wonder that departments not related to the productivity of the state slowly find themselves being fiscally strangled by the university.

Regents and trustees of the individual universities frown upon these areas of study as not "contributing to the general welfare of the state" (which is a duty that regents and trustees are charged to oversee). University administrators have referred to the past two fiscal years in Ohio as "austerity years," while most of the budget cuts come with the suggestion of



Millett. Administrators dare not buck his authority lest they find themselves with carpetbag in hand, out on the streets.

In September of 1969, the entire Philosophy department of Miami University resigned in protest when they were given pay raises lower than their salary schedules as a punitive measure for encouraging students to investigate the ruling elites of the state university system. Meanwhile, all of the business departments at Ohio schools flourish with the latest equipment, thanks to palzy-walzy recruiting arrangements with Ohio corporations like National Cash Register and Standard Oil of Ohio. Governor Rhodes once proposed during a campaign speech that he would "put a school (college) within commuting distance of every town in Ohio." Obviously, he wasn't referring to fountains of learning.

Rhodes and Millett are successfully homogenizing their entire state university system by eliminating the individual school's academic identity. Schools must now subscribe to Millett's fiscal system and plan their academic calendars on the quarter system. Professors are being forced to co-ordinate courses with a general scheme handed down to the universities by Millett, threatening the autonomy of the individual school's curriculum. Professors protest this homogenizing of the academic process, but so far, they have been over-ridden by pro-Millett administrators and partisan faculty. The students have no legitimate voice to offer their ideas — but in the Ohio system, "the student is nigger."...What does he

know about determining his own future say the Regents.

Republican political pressure has seen men (who know that Millett & Co. run the show) appointed as token university presidents to aid in the homogenizing of Ohio's state universities. Presidents White of Kent State, Shriver of Miami and Sowle of Ohio University are three yes men who only put up token opposition to Millett's power plays. Along with Millett, Ohio's universities are run by men like J. Paul MacNamara, the Buckeye state's John Mitchell. MacNamara is a political ally of Rhodes and a practicing attorney in Columbus, who makes money on commissions from state bonds that finance the state's student dormitory housing racket.

As a trustee of Miami University, MacNamara lobbies to keep the dormitories running on a profit basis by requiring males to spend their first two years in the prison-like dorms, eating university food, with women required to live in and board for four years unless they attempt to specially petition to get out after reaching the age of 21. The state is allowed to force students into dormitories legally and restrict their social habits due to an *en loco parentis* clause written into the charter of each school.

Through partisan politics, MacNamara was appointed to the Miami board of trustees at 26 (youngest trustee in the history of the school), but now he is adamantly against any student participation in the decision making policies of the university. He once told a group of 13

students (the maximum number that the Miami board of trustees would allow to attend a "dialogue") "I'm to the right of Nixon and you better watch out." With the main concern of Ohio politicians like Rhodes, MacNamara and Millett being cosmetic: good business-community image, maintaining the archaic fraternity system and providing football recruiting slush funds, it is no wonder that the students finally reached their *thermidor*.

Trouble has been brewing in Ohio since the Fall of 1967, when outbreaks at Central State (Ohio's black college, where 90 percent of the students are black and the administration still lives in the superhonky myth of Booker T. Washington), closed it down after an armed student strike. Admissions policies at several of the other state universities are right-out culturally discriminatory against blacks. In 1969, Miami University, with a total student enrollment of 15,000 had only 88 blacks enrolled. State citizenship gives you the right to attend a state college.

Other seeds of repression were sown during the wave of Dow Chemical demonstrations in the Fall of '67. Miami University had to make a formal apology to Dow Chemical, which threatened to blacklist the school from its recruiting list. In order to "clean up the off-beats and riffraff" (in the words of Miami's Dean of Students Robert Etheridge) witchhunts began and students' off-campus houses were searched for dope, in guilt by association attempts to railroad the troublemakers out of school (the University stipulates that they have 48

hours to leave with all their belongings) on non-political charges. Bad search warrants were issued by an Oxford, Ohio judge and went uncontested. Students were harassed by questioning during crucial examination periods and university security officials threatened them with legal reprisals and jail. Dossiers and photographs were compiled from informers who were often coaxed into finking on their best friends to avoid being suspended from school. At the suggestion of Rhodes and Millett, presidents of all state universities met and established heavy-handed guidelines on demonstrations, drugs and disorders, from which the Kent tragedy and chaos emanates.

The atmosphere in Ohio may change for the better now that four lives have been taken and the real story behind the state's higher education system becomes known through meaningful investigation. Riots at Miami, followed by Ohio State and now Kent, which is directly related to the Cambodian escalation, have provided a study of violence in a Midwestern state. From now on, the heavy action will not center around the East or West Coasts, but in the Midwest, where there are lots of Miamis, Ohio States and Kent States run by fearful administrators.

Reprinted from *Pargolin*.



## **WE DEMAND**

**FIRST DEMAND:** End political repression of Black people and of the Black Panther Party.  
Free the New Haven Nine. Free Bobby Seale. Free all political prisoners.

**SECOND DEMAND:** United States out of Southeast Asia NOW !

**THIRD DEMAND:** End the University complicity with the military. No more R.O.T.C. No more military-oriented research contracts.

**FOURTH DEMAND:** End the systematic oppression of women in every sector of society.

**FIFTH DEMAND:** Abolish the Board of Regents and govern the University through an elected body of students, faculty, and workers.



## FIRST DEMAND

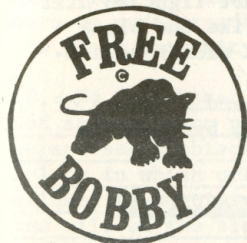
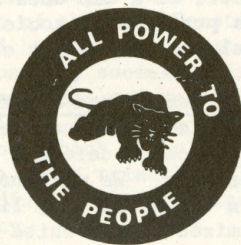
END THE REPRESSION OF BLACK PEOPLE, ESPECIALLY THE BLACK PANTHERS. FREE THE NEW HAVEN NINE; FREE BOBBY SEALE. FREE ALL POLITICAL PRISONERS.

The above statement is the first demand of the National Student Strike. It has been accepted at the University of Maryland as the first strike demand by both the students and the faculty. Unfortunately, it is, perhaps, the most widely misunderstood of the demands, due to the widespread ignorance and misinformation among middle class whites concerning the nature of the Black Panther Party.

The black panther, as explained by Minister of Defense, Huey Newton, is an animal who will not attack. If attacked, the black panther backs up until there is no room to back. Then, he will strike out at his assailant and wipe him out. Newton says the Black Panther Party will not attack unless pushed up against the wall--- where nothing else is possible but to attack it assailants--- in order to live. The Panthers are guided by the principle of armed self-defense which will be explained below.

The Black Panther Party began as a response to continued instances of police violence in the black community. The party was inspired by the Lowndes County Freedom Organization in Alabama, which organized black people in the south to obtain such basic constitutional rights as the right to vote.

The Black Panther Party, started by Huey Newton and Bobby Seale, while students at Merritt College in Oakland, set out originally to legally patrol the police. They carried weapons, as provided by law, and stayed the legal distance from the police whom they watched. The result of this surveillance was a decrease in brutality against members of the black community, but severe harassment of the Black Panther Party by the police.





The leaders of the B.P.P. recognize that the police do not make the ultimate decisions as to whom they attack and why. Rather, the police act as the enforcement agency for those who make the political decisions. Thus, the B.P.P. designed a political program to deal with the type of political decisions which allowed the police to harrass the black community and resulted in the dreadful living conditions of black people in this country. The following is the basic political program of the BPP:

BLACK PANTHER TEN POINT PROGRAM - WHAT WE WANT AND WHAT WE BELIEVE

1. We want freedom. We want power to determine the destiny of our black community.

We believe that black people will not be free until we are able to determine our own destiny.

2. We want full employment for our people.

We believe that the federal government is responsible and obligated to give every man employment or a guaranteed income. We believe that if the white American businessmen do not give full employment, then the means of production should be taken from the businessmen and placed in the community so that the people of the community can organize and employ all of its people and give a high standard of living.

3. We want an end to the robbery by the white man of our black community.

We believe that this racist government has robbed us and now we are demanding the overdue debt of 40 acres and 2 mules. Forty acres and two mules was promised 100 years ago as restitution for slave labor and the mass murder of black people. We will accept the pay-

ment in currency which will be distributed to our many communities. The Germans murdered 6 million Jews. The American racist has murdered over 50 million black people; therefore, we feel that this is a modest demand that we make.

4. We want decent housing, fit shelter for human beings.

We believe that if the white landlords will not give decent housing to our black community, then the housing and the land should be made in cooperatives so that our community, with government aid, can build and make decent housing for its people.

5. We want education for our people that exposes the true nature of this decadent American society. We want education that teaches our true history and our role in the present day society.

We believe in an educational system that will give our people a knowledge of self. If a man does not have knowledge of himself and his position in society and the world then he has little to relate to anything else.

6. We want all black men exempt from military service.

We believe that black people should not be forced to fight in the military service to defend a racist government that does not protect us. We will not fight to kill other people of color in the world who, like the black people, are being victimized by the white racist government of America.

We will protect ourselves from the force and violence of the racist police and the racist military, by whatever means necessary.

7. We want as immediate end to POLICE BRUTALITY and MURDER of Black people.

We believe we can end police brutality in our black commu-



nity by organizing black self-defense groups that are dedicated to defending our black community from racist police oppression and brutality. The 2nd Amendment of the Constitution of the U.S. gives a right to bear arms. We, therefore, believe that all black people should arm themselves for self-defense.

8. We want freedom for all Black men held in federal, state, county and city prisons and jails.

We believe that all black people should be released from the many jails and prisons because they have not received a fair and impartial trial.

9. We want all Black people when brought to trial to be tried in a court by a jury of their peer group or people from their black community, as defined by the constitution of the U.S.

We believe that the courts should follow the U.S. Constitution so that black people will receive fair trials. The 14th Amendment of the U.S. Constitution gives a man the right to be tried by his peer group. A peer is a person from a similar economic, social, religious, geographical, environmental, historical and racial background. To do this the court will be forced to select a jury from the black community from which the black defendant came. We have been, and are being tried by all-white juries that have no understanding of the "average reasoning man" of the black community.

10. We want bread, housing, education, justice and peace. And as our major political objective, a United Nations supervised plebiscite to be held throughout the black colony in which only black colonial subjects will be allowed to participate, for the purpose of determining the will of the black people as to their national destiny.

When in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bonds which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth the separate and equal station to which the laws of Nature's God entitled them, a decent respect for the opinions of mankind required that they should declare the causes which impel them to separation. We hold these truths to be self-evident that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, that to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their powers from the consent of the governed, that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, IT IS THE RIGHT OF THE PEOPLE TO ALTER OR ABOLISH IT, and to institute new government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness.

Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpation, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such a government and to provide a new guard for their future security.





The way to political change is through power. What does this mean? Huey Newton has said that politics is war without bloodshed and that war is politics with bloodshed. The reason that the Reconstruction attempt to put blacks into office from the South failed was because (1) the black legislators had no powerful constituency behind them (2) 3 years after the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments were passed, the Black Codes implemented to counteract them; enforcement was ensured by the Ku Klux Klan. According to Huey Newton a powerful group is one which can deliver consequences if these demands are not met. There are several ways in which this kind of power is obtained. One way is to own the land--feudal power. It is exercised by farmers who, when they do not get what they want, can let the crops rot in the field. Ownership of a business is a second way of gaining economic power. In America the slaves were freed with the promise, by the Freedman's Bureau, of 40 acres and 2 mules.

Had this promise been fulfilled, the black man would have had land power and the ability to inflict a consequence.

To ask blacks to redress their grievances by running for office does not pose a realistic solution. Black people constitute a geographically divided colony of the U.S. They are treated as colonial subjects rather than citizens. It is true that members of the B.P.P. -- Huey Newton and Kathleen Cleaver of Congress in the 7th Congressional District, Bobby Seale for Assembly in San Francisco

-- did run for office on the Peace and Freedom ticket, but this was only in order to have a forum from which to articulate grievances of the black community. Why? Because, as stated above, the black politician with a colonial constituency just warms a chair in the legislature.

If the black community cannot gain economic or land power, how can they hope to change their condition as colonial subjects? Huey Newton says that the only other source of power left to them is the ability to inflict destruction as a consequence. Thus black people must arm in a political fashion. They must be able to deal with the occupation police forces in their communities when they attack. The alternative is to have police chosen by the black community who live in the black community and serve the needs of the black community as that community sees them. This would mean that the police would no longer act merely as defenders of the white businessman and slumlord.

To date, approximately 28 Black Panthers have been murdered by the police. Countless others have been imprisoned for political reasons. (As of December 1969, there were 423 recorded cases against BPP members, and 868 Panthers had been taken in for questioning.) The leaders of the party have been systematically jailed in an effort to hinder the party's effectiveness.

The Black Panther Party has taken a bold and clear stand--they demand, "land, bread, housing, clothing, education, justice and peace." They have called for a Revolutionary People's Constitutional Convention plenary session to be held on Labor Day, September 9, 1970.

Currently 33 states stand on record as having petitioned Congress for a constitutional convention in regard to reapportionment of voting rights. Only one more state



is needed to make up the two-thirds states necessary as required by the Constitution. A Constitutional Convention is therefore a highly conceivable and realistic focus for all groups which endorse change in this country- women's liberation, anti-war forces, GIs, the Welfare Rights Organization, and all groups fighting for the rights of minority groups and black people.

America grew out of a revolutionary tradition, and part of its founding philosophy was the conviction that men have the right to change their government to meet their changing needs. Support the Black Panthers call for a Revolutionary Peoples Constitutional Convention.



## July 4th

On the night of July 4th, the Washington Chapter Black Panther Party Office was the victim of an unprovoked raid by the police. July 4th being a day of festivity, members of the surrounding community were singing with the Panthers on the steps of the Black Panther Community Information Center, at 1932 17th St. N.W.

Suddenly two policemen, in an unmarked car, drove up and told the people to stop singing. When the people continued to sing, they called for reinforcements, who came and lined the streets. The police, with their hands on their guns and their nightsticks swinging, proceeded to assault the "crowd" of around forty people. The people went into the office, in order to avoid the unjust and unmerciful attack, only to be followed by there "law and order" minded officers who then knocked the door down, with axes and hammers.

At this point, after the Panthers and the people had gone into the office, a brick was thrown. A policeman was heard to say, "Someone threw a brick, we've got an alibi; we can really get 'em now." Others remarked made by police as they broke down and entered the door were quoted as "Let's kill 'em all now and save ourselves from trouble," and, "I'm gonna kill me a Nigger tonight."

When the policemen entered the building, they seemed to go wild, chasing people all over the building with axes and wrecking hammers in their hands, dragging them down the stairs and beating them indiscriminately. This crowd included unarmed men, women and children. Every man who was beaten was handcuffed first, rendering him defenseless. This went on for about twenty minutes after which twenty-



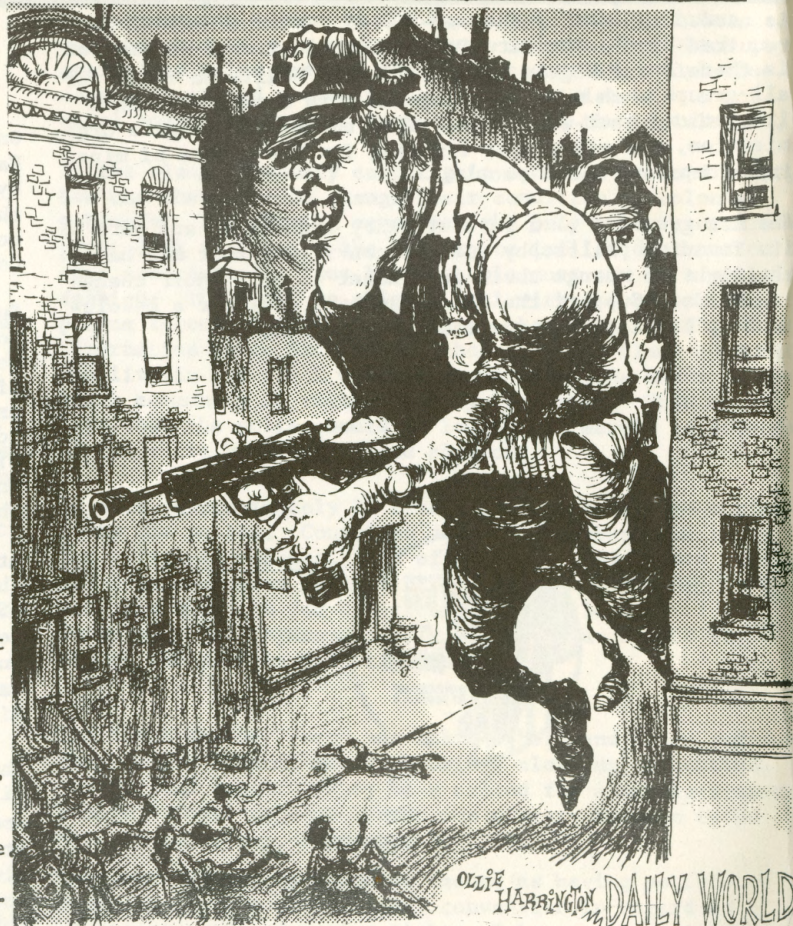
three people were dragged out and arrested and placed in paddy wagons. Among the arrested was an eight year old.

Then the officers ran amuck in the office, destroying tape recorders, radios, record players, cabinets, mattresses, chairs, rugs and clothing. Nine hundred dollars from the Free Breakfasts for Children and the Free Health Clinic fund disappeared.

The people arrested were charged with disorderly conduct and charged ten dollars collateral. When a man connected with the party went to the precinct to try and free those in the lock up, he was jumped and beaten by twelve policemen. The man had to be hospitalized as a result. Joseph Heller, an ACLU lawyer, witnessed the incident. Other Panthers were checked for internal injuries; one required six stitches.

The ACLU is interested in taking the case as a clear example of violation of rights and excessive brutality on the part of the police. The police had no warrant. Their charge of "disorderly conduct" on the part of the people becomes ridiculous when one considers that:

- 1) Forty people (a fraction of the people on the Mall) would have been hard put to "disturb the peace" above the incessant fireworks and general merrymaking of the 4th of July.
- 2) Many of those arrested were taken into custody for being "disorderly" inside their own house, some dragged all the way from the third floor, where they had been the whole time.
- 3) Arrests made on so minor a charge hardly merit the breaking and entering and brutal tactics on the part of the police.
- 4) Two babies, sixteen months old, were also taken by the police.





# HERE AND NOW FOR BOBBY SEALE

by Jean Genet



**F**OR THE WHITE MAN, HISTORY, past and future, is very long, and his set of references is very imposing. For the black man, Time is short, for his History has been brutally interrupted and modified by the whites, who have done everything to prevent him from having his own, original development. And in the U.S.A., we are still busy setting limits on black people's Time and Space. Not only is each and every one of them forced to withdraw within himself; he is also imprisoned by us. And when this is not enough, we assassinate him.

Because of Chairman Bobby Seale's exceptional political stature, his trial is in fact a political trial of the Black Panther Party and, on a more general basis, a race trial held against all of America's blacks.

**T**HE REALITY OF THE BLACK COLONY within the United States is very complex. Dispersed as they are within a nation so chauvinistic that she likes to think of herself as master of the world, the blacks, who are oppressed by racism and indifference and threatened by an oppressive police and administration, have been forced to wage a very new type of fight. That is how the Black Panther Party was created: first of all to defend the rights of the colonized blacks inside the U.S.A., but also to synthesize new ways for blacks to struggle against white oppression.

Faced with the vigor of their action and the accuracy of their political thinking, the whites—and especially the police—had a racial reaction almost immediately: as soon as the blacks proved that they were able to organize themselves, the whites rushed to discredit their organization.

The police were therefore able to hide the true meaning of their intentions behind pretexts—trials based on drug, murder and conspiracy charges. The fact of the matter is that they were trying to massacre the leaders of the Black Panther Party.

In 1968, at the time of Huey Newton's trial, the government still seemed reluctant to massacre the Black Panther

Party. From May 2, 1967, to September 28, 1968—the date of Huey Newton's trial—there were 55 cases against members of the Black Panther Party. All of this happened within a period of 16 months.

But if we do another calculation, this time from September 28, 1968, to December 8, 1969, we find that there were 373 cases against the Panthers. That was during a period of 15 months. It is now April 1970. Less than a month ago, Bobby Seale was extradited from California and sent to jail in New Haven, Connecticut. There were a few demonstrations, but they were really very weak compared with what happened during Huey Newton's trial.

**W**HAT ABOUT US: What are we doing? When the bombs hit Hanoi, we had some epidermal reactions. So did we during the Korean war. These massacres were taking place far away. Here and now, we are finding out that the colonized, within our own borders, who still appear to us like shadows in our midst, are about to become our adversaries, in our own country.

To a foreign observer, the deterioration of relations between blacks and whites is without mystery. In one year, police repression has so brutally escalated that white Americans are full of fears. All kinds of fears. First of all, there is fear of the police. Intellectuals know (or think) they are threatened by Agnew's bragging. Even if they've demonstrated their disgust with Newton's trial, today they are silent: Bobby may die.

By intensifying the repression, the Nixon administration knew it could quiet the intellectuals who are comfortably set up in universities or in well-protected neighborhoods. *Intellectuals owe it to themselves to take up the challenge, and to refuse the Nixonian order.*

Liberals who hollered so loudly during the Chicago trial are now mute. And to justify themselves, they even say that the Panther Party is endangered by its own violence.

Another fear is showing its true colors, and without daring to call it by its proper name, everybody recognizes it: "Bobby Seale? After all, he's a black man."





This reflex, in each white man, is less abrupt than I have stated. Probably it's never expressed in these terms, even under people's breath. But in an even more surreptitious way, the thought goes through people's minds and corrupts them. The intelligence and political daring of the blacks makes white people uneasy and indignant.

Blacks who have kept their sensitivity intact even in the face of such threats once again recognize the appearance of the old enemy: racism.

If young white Americans in the past few years have tried to conduct themselves on an equal basis with blacks, police terror is about to throw them back into their forefathers' stupidity.

While middle-aged Americans in the lap of comfort huddle snugly in their security, the young will have everything to lose if they let themselves be dispossessed of their fighting spirit. If they want to bring themselves together with blacks, whose revolutionary maturity is evident, they will need courage—but also intelligence, which is much rarer in this country.

**B**OBBY SEALE'S TRIAL WILL BE a test for young white revolutionaries. It is their turn to prove how clearly they can analyze the situation and how skillfully they can go about finding the means for action. This, here and now, is the moment of truth—for Bobby Seale, for the Black Panthers, for young white Americans.

If the repression increases, it is obvious that the blacks will see a collective crime being committed against them, a crime committed in collective complicity. On the other hand, if whites who call themselves radicals are able to bring themselves together with blacks for this trial, theirs will be a great victory. The torment of guilt which supposedly is crippling them will lose its powers. Even a slight retreat in the repression would be a victory for the blacks, and also for the whites. One would doubt whether whites could prevent the trial from happening, but they could af-

fect the verdict and its application. White Americans must do everything they can for Bobby, since this is how the blacks will see whether or not they must act alone. If they are forced to act alone, after the trial, they might have to act in desperation. And no one would dare want to be the cause of such desperation.

We must also be aware of the fact that blacks have been able to liberate themselves from the old terrors exercised by whites by means of the Christian religion. For more than 400 years, whites were able to use the Old and New Testaments with diabolic skill. We know what happened: to the blacks, the whites advised the gentleness of the evangelical moral which makes it a duty to respect the master—the white man; to suffer in silence; and to wait for divine rewards after death. At the same time, the Bible was read to them, filled with celestial threats against those who revolt.

Today, mixed with the descendants of their former masters on a common territory, the blacks want to be liberated from their former fears and to be free among men.

**V**IOLENCE. IF WE MUST, let's talk about it, but by seeing it first for what it is: a word. A word used by those who elaborated and imposed the language: the masters. According to how the word will serve them, it can signify God's will; used against them, it can become a sign of shame and degradation. When white men use violence, violence is good. When blacks use it, they are considered animals. However, it so happens that the blacks have exposed the tricks of language, as they have exposed religious tricks, legal shams and social deformities. Blacks aren't afraid of words anymore, regardless of the coloration that whites might give to them.

It is evident that recommending non-violence to blacks is an effort to retain the Christian vocabulary which has kept them imprisoned in passivity for so long. However Christian the whites are, they don't feel guilty about using guns: that is violence. Asking blacks in America to be non-violent means that whites are demanding a Christian virtue which



they themselves do not possess. That means that whites are once again trying to dupe the blacks.

White people call the blacks' revolt violent, their actions violent. The blacks don't give a damn, if they need violence in order to survive and to live. The blacks cannot be intimidated. They are already the stronger because they are right.

For the whites, the cry of the blacks is an act of violence which shatters their delicate eardrums. Apparently, these whites aren't conscious of the fact that black music was once a wail: today it's a battle cry.

Let's go back to the statistics I quoted earlier: from May 2, 1967, to September 28, 1968—a key date, the date that Huey was condemned to 15 years in prison—there were 55 cases recorded against the Panthers. From September 28, 1968, to December 9, 1969, there were 373 cases. The acceleration of the repression is staggering. It is aimed above all at the Black Panther Party. From March 1, 1968, to August 25, 1968, five Panthers were killed. From October 6, 1968, to December 20, 1969, 15 Panthers were killed. The figures are accurate. Here are some more: from March 2, 1968, to September 28, 1969, 130 Panthers were called in for questioning, as compared with 738 who were summoned from September 29 to December 9, 1969.

Therefore, in one year, the repression increased in a direct proportion of one to seven.

**I**F WE RECOGNIZE THE FACT that the Panther movement is the most profoundly revolutionary movement in America, it is time for us to act as quickly as we can to prevent its total destruction. Without a doubt it is a question of life and death for the Black Panther Party and for Bobby Seale—but also for all revolutionary movements in this country.

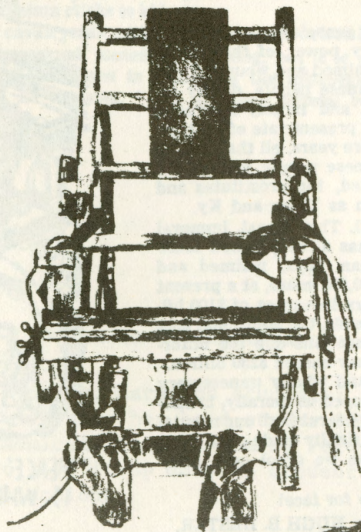
We might also add, for those who don't believe they are directly concerned with the revolution because they have material security: a critical, revolutionary mind doesn't necessarily develop only among the poor or the weak. In different ways it can develop in the minds of the rich and

the strong. Even though it is fed by demands which are the result of social injustice and inequality, revolution is an act of intelligence and sensitivity. Above all, revolution *thinks itself* into being. As such, it uses the tactics most suited for its realization. The revolution will be made by everybody.

What is new about this situation is that in a nation where white people are in the majority, the revolutionary core is contained in the black community. We must therefore acknowledge the fact that its leaders are Cleaver, Newton and Seale.

We must save Bobby Seale because  
we must save the Black Panther Party because  
we must save the revolutionary spirit in America.

-Translated by JUDY ORINGER





## SECOND DEMAND

The second demand of the national protest movement is that the United States get out of Southeast Asia now. Anyone who isn't up on the underlying issues should start doing research immediately --you've obviously been away. The Vietnam Reader, by the late Bernard Fall, would be a good start. In the space we have here we present two brief items: a letter from a retired army general that appeared over the summer in the Washington Post, and a cheery little item that ran in the Baltimore Sun about how our troops while away their idle time with ballads.

### The Price of a War

The trouble with your lead editorials of June 29 and July 2 and the McGovern-Hatfield letter in reply is that none of them gets down to the *gut* issues of the U.S. government war upon the Indochinese people. Informed people everywhere know that the U.S. government is the aggressor in Indochina and has been ever since the French were defeated at Dienbienphu in 1954.

Ngo Dinh Diem, the Catholic mandarin living in New Jersey, was imposed upon the South Vietnamese by the Eisenhower administration without any reference to them. He remained, first as the Eisenhower agent and then the Kennedy agent, until assassinated in 1963. Each of Diem's numerous successors has been an agent of some Washington administration ever since.

In addition, this war has been waged all along in violation of the U.S. Constitution, which clearly provides that for a war to be legally waged by the U.S. government it must first be declared by the Congress. It is also an immoral war because it is being waged against a people who do not and could not threaten the security of the United States, even if they wished. And it

has now become a genocidal war, because the massive military power of the United States has killed, maimed and wounded millions of the Indochinese people, deeply injured their ecology and largely destroyed their culture. At the present rate of destruction and in a few more years, all that will be left of the Indochinese people will be the maimed and wounded, the prostitutes and quisling traitors such as Thieu and Ky.

But this is not all. This illegal, immoral and genocidal war has already killed more than 50,000 American boys, maimed and wounded at least 250,000 more, at a present cost to U.S. taxpayers in excess of \$100 billion. And before it ends, the additional cost in pensions and reparations due the unfortunate Indochinese may exceed \$250 billion.

This utterly evil and wholly unnecessary war has all but destroyed us morally, brutalized our boys, deeply tarnished our reputation worldwide, and finally made of us a nation of necrophiles as we drool over daily body counts.

What a price to pay for face!

HUGH B. HESTER,  
Brig. Gen. U.S. Army (Ret.).

Asheville, N.C.



"'PEACE' IS WHEN NOBODY'S SHOOTING. A 'JUST PEACE' IS WHEN OUR SIDE GETS WHAT IT WANTS."



# 'Napalm sticks to kids' - helicopter pilot song

*Torture is a way of life in Saigon, as testimony made public this week by congressional aide Thomas Harkins demonstrated. Harkins, who resigned in protest against a Congressional whitewash of Saigon torture, revealed that the Saigon puppets of the U.S. keep their opponents in cages and pits for years. Brutality has become a way of life for some GIs, as indicated by the following dispatch from Saigon by John E. Woodruff in the Baltimore Sun, June 15, 1970.*

PHUOC VINH, Vietnam — Across the border in Cambodia, it was just another Sunday of mud and cold C-rations, but for the palace guard at division headquarters it was a grand old Flag Day. In the Downtown Club, the main entertainment center, the concert band of the 1st Cavalry Division (Airmobile) was blaring out "Stars and Stripes Forever."

In a hooch on the other side of the base, a tape recorder reproduced the voices of a chorus of skytroopers singing a song entitled "Napalm Sticks to Kids":

Napalm sticks to kids, napalm sticks to kids,  
When'll those damn gooks ever learn?  
We shoot the sick, the young, the lame,  
We do our best to kill and maim,  
Because the "kills" all count the same,  
Napalm sticks to kids.

Agreement was by no means complete on whether the skytroopers who wrote the song were protesting the war or mocking a "bad image" that many helicopter pilots and gunners feel they have acquired unfairly in the course of the war. "I guess it's just a sign of how sick and confused the whole business has gotten when we can't decide why we wrote something like this," one junior officer said.

Another skytrooper surveyed the giggling newsmen and soldiers gathered about the tape recorder and added:

"You got to admit it captures the essence of something or other." None of the nearly two dozen verses written for the song ever sets forth precisely what that "something or other" is. One says:

There's a gook down on his knees,  
Launch some fleshettes into the breeze,  
Find his arms nailed to the trees,  
Napalm sticks to kids.

Another says:

Blues (helicopter gunships) out on a road recon,  
See some children with their mom,  
What the hell, let's drop the bomb,  
Napalm sticks to kids.

A cavalryman with access to a typewriter has made a mimeograph stencil of the song, but it is yet to be printed. The men in charge of the mimeograph machine, he explains, "said it wasn't official business."

\*\*\*\*\*

A note to Maryland students: the University has held stocks in Dow Chemical for some years, refusing to give it up despite student objections.



South Vietnamese napalm victim



# THE

## U. S. as the Imperialist

### Aggressor

To understand the war in Vietnam you have to understand how the United States is "imperialist". Now imperialism is a fashionable word which many people use without being sure of its meaning and so confuse their listeners. It is also one of those words with which those nasty radicals abuse America.

American politicians and their propagandists prefer to say "the way in which we defend our interests and democracy and freedom throughout the world". "Imperialism is shorter, easier to say and more precise.

The purpose of this article is to give a clear sense to imperialism as a stage of capitalism and to show how the United States is imperialist in this sense.

Often, imperialism is confused with colonialism -- a political institution under which the mother country directly controls the politics (courts, police, and elections) and the economy of the colony. The purpose of colonialism is to make it impossible for the colony to do anything which does not benefit its owner, the mother country. But colonialism is only a strategy which imperialist countries may discard and still remain imperialist.

Generally speaking, imperialism as a stage of capitalism has two aspects, one political and the other economic. It is characterized politically by the severe competition of several advanced capitalist countries for domination of the world market, which is divided among them. There are wars designed to redive markets and to retain colonies seeking national independence. Economically, monopolies are the main form of industrial organization and the exports of capital are more important than the export of goods in international economic relations.

This characterization of imperialism was basically developed by Hobson, an English economist, at the turn of the century, and flows from a lengthy historical analysis of the way capitalism developed.

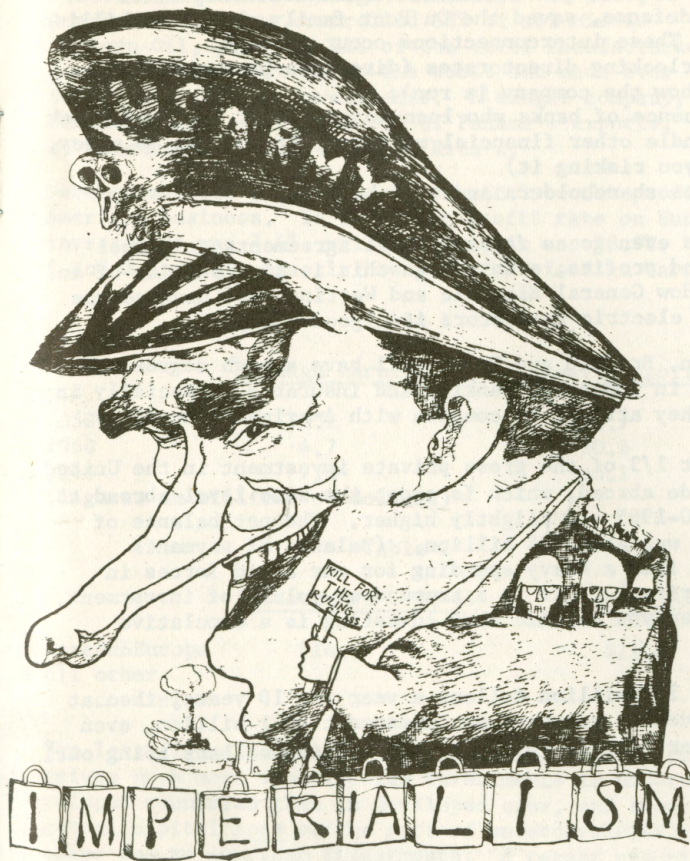
Now let's see how the United States is imperialist, in the sense we have outlined.

#### A. Economic basis.

It is not hard to see that the dominant form of economic organization in the United States today is the monopoly. The top 100 manufacturers own 49.5% of all industrial assets- that is, machines, factories, inventories etc. Combined with the next 100, they own 61.2% of all industrial assets. Put another way, 200 corporations own 2/3 of the factories in the United States. (Figures for 1968 from Statistical Abstracts, p. 479.)

The largest 200 companies created 37% of the value created by manufacture in 1954 (FTC Senate Committee report.) The five hundred largest industrial corporations had a net income of \$20,011,000,000 in 1965, while all the industrial corporations had a net income totalling \$27,521,000,000. In other words, the top five





hundred corporations received  $\frac{3}{4}$  of the net income of all corporations. (Statistical Abstracts, p. 480, figures for 1965.)

Similarly, the fifty largest life insurance companies controlled  $\frac{5}{6}$  of all the assets of life insurance companies in 1960 and the largest 10 companies controlled about  $\frac{3}{5}$  of all the assets. (Statistical Abstracts, p.473). In 1968, the share of the largest 10 companies was down to about 55%. The two biggest, Prudential and Metropolitan Life, own 36%.

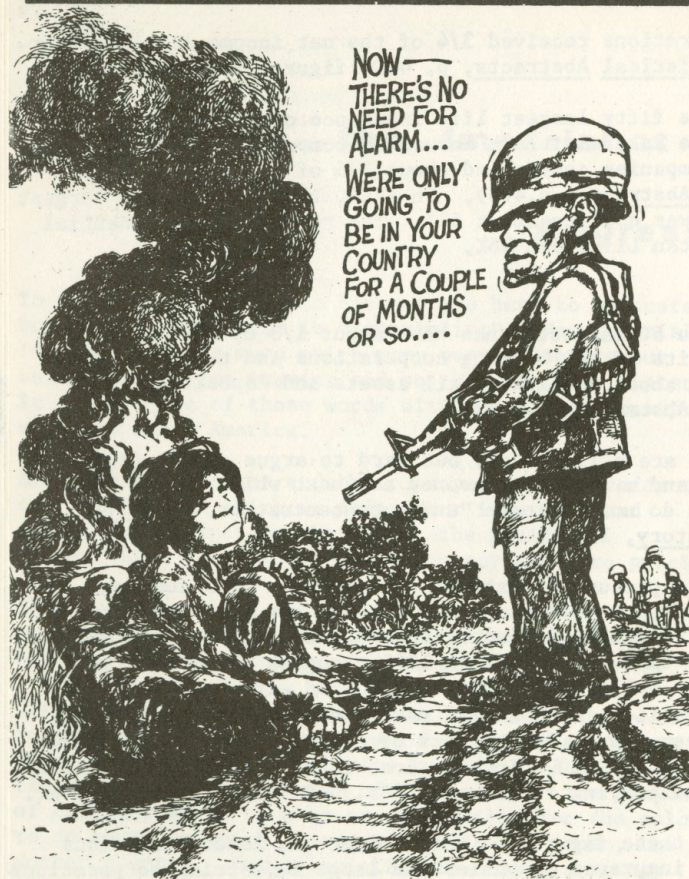
Similarly, the 50 largest banks have about  $\frac{1}{3}$  of all the assets and the deposits of all banking corporations and the largest 10 banks have about a sixth of all assets and deposits. (Statistical Abstracts, p.446).

These figures are a little dry but hard to argue about. (for more details and a closely reasoned argument which claims that these figures do not indicate "undue concentration," see The Fortune Directory, 1969.)

They present a picture of extreme concentration by a few huge companies and the people who control them, but they don't reflect the growing trend towards increased concentration through mergers, purchases and take-overs. Since 1965, Douglas Aircraft, with over a billion dollars in sales, was merged with MacDonald Aircraft; Consolidation Coal was taken over by Continental Oil; there have been over 4,000 mergers of companies with assets over \$100 million since 1960. In the first three months of 1969 alone, 43 large manufacturing firms worth \$45.5 billion were taken over.

Furthermore, these figures do not reflect the interconnections among banks, insurance companies and large industrial corporations. For instance, Du Pont owned 23% of General Motors, which is enough control, until the late 50's when it was forced to spin off





R. COBB

G.M. stock to Du Pont shareholders. (Clark Clifford, later secretary of defense, saved the Du Pont family about one billion on the deal.) These interconnections occur through:

- a. interlocking directorates (directors have the final authority on how the company is run);
- b. influence of banks who loan money, float bond and stock issues and handle other financial matters; (If you owe me money, I don't want you risking it)
- c. common shareholders and bond holders.

Some companies even go as far as formal agreements to parcel out markets and profits, even though this is in violation of anti-trust laws. How General Electric and Westinghouse handled the production of electric generators is a good example.

Germany, Japan, Britain and France all have a high degree of concentration in industry, banking and insurance, especially in areas where they attempt to compete with American monopolies.

In 1966, about 1/3 of the gross private investment in the United States was made abroad, which is about the same level abroad as the years 1960-1965 but slightly higher. The net balance of trade in 1966 was about \$4 billion. (Balance of payments problem comes from a heavy spending for our armed forces in foreign countries.) This is a tremendous volume of investment, especially when you realize that investing is a cumulative process.

If you invest 100 million dollars a year for 10 years, then at the end of a decade you have an investment of 1 billion, even though the year figures only show 100 million dollars going out.



A few figures will indicate the extent of the United States' control of foreign economics. In 1967, American companies controlled 58% of all Middle Eastern Oil, produced 21% of the total manufactured goods exported throughout the world and made over 60% of all foreign investments. A single company, United Fruit, controlled 69% of Panama's exports, 35% of Honduras' and 41% of Costa Rica's.

Foreign markets and earnings are vital to the profits of American business. In 1966, the profit rate on European investments was 7.4%, while in Asia it was 28.9%. Tables 1 and 2 indicate exactly how important foreign earnings are.

Table 1

	<u>foreign earnings</u>	<u>domestic profits</u>
1950	\$2.1	\$21.7
1960	4.7	20.6
1965	7.8	36.1

(figures in billions of dollars)

Table 2

	<u>investments 1950-65</u>	<u>returns 1950-65</u>
Canada&Europe	\$14.9	\$11.4
All other countries	9.0	25.6

The last figure indicates that the United States receives much more from foreign investments in underdeveloped countries than in developed ones, and shows an actual capital loss on the part of underdeveloped countries due to American investments. A recent report by

the International Development Bank (Washington Star, September 26, 1969) claims that the heavy capital loss of non-industrialized countries is the reason why the relative economic difference between them and industrialized countries is increasing.

Table 3 indicates the importance of the export of capital relative to the export of goods. (Source: Statistical Abstracts, p. 785, and Economic Almanac, p.499, 1967-68.)

Table 3  
(figures in millions of dollars)

	1960	1964	1965	1966	1967
Goods Exported	20,558	26,489	27,478	30,366	n.a.
Direct Investments	32,778	44,386	49,724	54,711	59,267
Income from Investments	2,355	3,674	3,963	4,045	4,518

The economic effect of American imperialism is reflected in a very low per capita income, high death rate and especially high infant death rate, high illiteracy, and poor diet in the underdeveloped countries involved. Ethiopia --site of a large American communication center-- had a per capita income of \$49; Guatamala \$310; India \$82. In the United States the comparable figure was \$3312. (Figures are for 1965, in U.S. dollars. Source is A.I.D.) In Guatamala, 88 babies die out of every 1000; in the U.S. there are 22 deaths per 1000 for white babies, 41 deaths per 1000 for black babies. Thus a child born in Guatamala is four times as likely to die as one born in the U.S. The average diet in Guatamala is 2000 calories a day, with 46 grams of meat; the average American eats 3120 calories and 92 grams of meat daily.



### B. Wars of Redivision and Retention.

The United States was not strong enough to participate in the scramble for colonies that broke out around 1870, partly due to the effects of its Civil War. The open door policy it pushed in China and Japan, and the Monroe Doctrine which claimed exclusive rights for the markets and trade of Latin America and the war with Mexico indicates that the U.S. would have grabbed colonies if it had been powerful enough.

The Spanish American war is a clear example of a war of redivision. The USA- a rising, youthful power which had been shut out of colony grabbing- took on the decaying empire of Spain and won the right to exploit some choice bits of the world, at the cost of a few hundred men and a few million dollars. Through this war the U.S. gained the following: Puerto Rico and Guam, colonies it still holds (Guam is now a depot for poison gases and bacteriological warfare materials), Cuba, which the U.S. kept as a semi-colony until Castro's revolution, and the Philippines. One of the reasons that the U.S. had such an easy time was that strong national liberation movements in Cuba and the Philippines had worn the Spanish down.

While Cuba was granted formal independence under a constitution guaranteeing the United States the right to intervene if its "interests were threatened," the Philippines were seized outright. America dissolved the independent republic that had been proclaimed by Aguinaldo in 1898, and fought a guerilla war until 1902-3, when most of the resistance was crushed. Even though the Philippines were granted independence in 1948, the constitution makes U.S. economic domination inevitable. A national liberation movement, the HUKs, fought actively until 1952, and has recently showed signs of resurgence.

One of the reasons for strong American support for the war against Spain was the extreme national chauvinism-- the feeling of national superiority. The vicious racism which has existed in America since its founding accustomed white working people to seeing people of a different color and race oppressed and exploited. Because of this racism they ignored their own oppression and supported the ruling class in its imperialist wars.

From 1900 to 1916, the United States engaged in hundreds of armed interventions in Central and South America. The U.S. invaded Mexico to hunt for the Mexican "bandit" Pancho Villa and to support reactionaries against the Mexican revolution, encouraged Panama to break away from Columbia in order to get control of the Panama Canal on the cheap (today United Fruit controls 69% of Panama's exports.) In 1914 the Marines occupied Haiti, staying there until 1932. Haiti is one of the world's poorest countries, with a per capita income of around \$30 yearly.

World War I was the first total war and obviously a war of redivision. It grew out of Germany's economic and political challenge to Britain's empire. After the war, Germany's colonies were given to Britain (as League of Nations "mandates") and the Balkans were split from Austria-Hungary and made "independent" nations (subject to British control). The October revolution in Russia opened the socialist road for national liberation movements and posed the decisive challenge to imperialism, that is, to big capitalist countries like Britain, France, Germany and the United States. Wars of redivision-- trying to gobble up a bit more-- became very dangerous when wars to retain what imperialist countries had taken became necessary. The western powers, including the United States, recognized the danger immediately



and vigorously supported the counter-revolution in Russia. After that attempt lost, they tried to isolate Russia economically and culturally.

The 1920's saw the United States take up a very active policy of intervention in Latin America and the beginning of a strong national liberation movement in China against the foreign concessions and the domestic warlords. Both the Kuomintang led by Chiang Kaishek and the Chinese Communist Party worked to implement Sun Yatsen's democratic program.

After World War II, the demand for national liberation and the struggle against imperialism grew irresistible. Countries which were not given their independence fought for it. For example: Algeria, Indochina, Malayasia, Greece, Cuba, Korea, the Mau Maus in Kenya, The Congo, Indonesia (against the Dutch) are all wars of retention. How did the United States get mixed up in wars of retention if it didn't have many colonies? When the imperial powers (Britain) which controlled Greece failed to maintain its power in 1945-48, then the United States stepped in with the Truman Doctrine; when the French lost in Indochina (1955-58), the United States stepped in and set up the puppet regime of Diem.

Greece is now a fascist dictatorship run by some colonels who are agents of the CIA and the Vietnamese war has expanded into a general indochinese war (which that fool Nixon is trying to Vietnamize). Vietnamization is getting somebody else to do a job you couldn't do yourself. By the way, Nixon's policy was announced at Guam which the U.S. seized in the Spanish-American War. In other words the U.S. policy is---If you fail, keep on making trouble. The best way to defeat a people's war is to do away with the people.

So the United States has bombed and sprayed and defoliated about a third of Vietnam; forcing people into resettlement camps (i.e. concentration camps) and forcing an agrarian people into cities like Saigon, where they can be controlled more easily and slaughtered more efficiently.

The United States has also maintained its intervention policy in Latin America. "Lynching" Baines Johnson sent 30,000 troops into Santo Domingo to deal with 53 Communists who were supporting their constitutional government back in 1965.

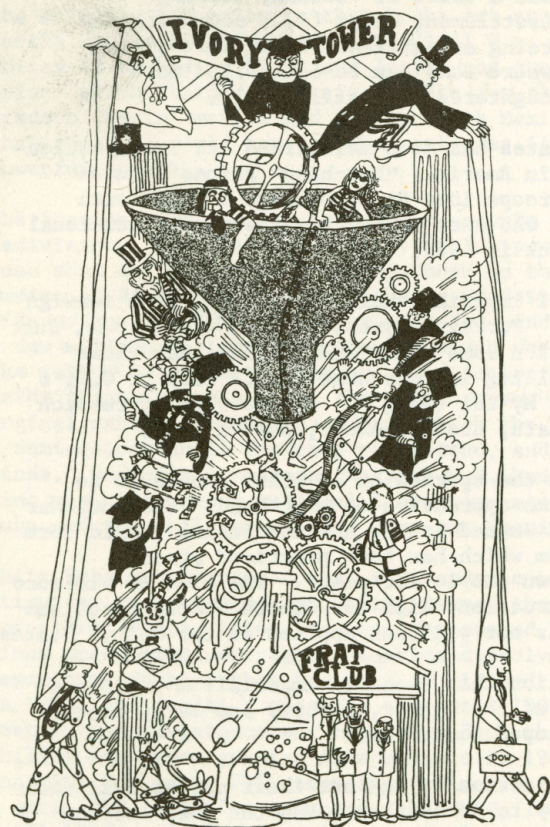
One result of imperialism is oppression, both foreign and domestic. Foreign oppression is plain to see. Just watch television some night and imagine that those bombs are falling in your home town. Talk to G.I.'s or read about My Lai (Song My) to see what oppression involves---death, disfigurement, destruction.

But to ignore the oppression of other people is to invite the same oppression on your head. The anti-war forces in the United States are now facing a mild form of the fascism which has been practiced against black and brown people for years. The kind of violence and mass destruction which the United States practices in Vietnam has not yet been applied in the United States.

The exploitation that American imperialism practices is the cause of the hunger, poverty and early deaths of underdeveloped countries.

When the people rise up against their oppressors, their oppressors try to crush them. But the power of the people is stronger than the forces of reaction. All power to the people.





## THIRD DEMAND

"Our colleges and Universities must be regarded as bastions of our defense, as essential to the preservation of our country and our way of life as supersonic bombers, nuclear powered submarines, and intercontinental ballistic missiles."

John A. Hannah, President  
Michigan State University

"The University is not an activist institution"

Wilson H. Elkins, President  
University of Maryland

\*\*\*\*\*

The "official stand" of most universities and colleges is an apolitical one, as we are told over and over again by administrators, legislators, and college presidents. The universities cannot afford to take sides in any political struggle; i.e. neutrality must be maintained so that knowledge and reason will survive. These are admirable goals, but when we look to the methods used by the "apolitical" "nonactivist" university we become aware of the difference between their publicly stated stands and



What actually goes on: witness the actions of the University of Maryland Administration during the month of May (1970), witness the presence of ROTC on campus, witness the suppression of the blacks, workers, and activists on campus, witness the University's list of stocks it holds in companies and corporations that meet military needs, and finally witness the extent of University involvement directly with the military in defense research and contracts.

Defense contracts are defined as those research projects that are funded by the U.S. defense budget, under such agencies as the Department of Defense (DOD), Institute for Defense Analysis (IDA), Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), Atomic Energy Commission (AEC), and National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA). Universities interest the military in that here they have a large source of technically and scientifically trained men. The addition of money, large sums of which are necessary to carry out any type of research, in the form of Defense contracts has led to the formation of a University-Military Complex. The military supplies the money, the universities supply the trained personnel and out of this union has come the A-bomb, H-bomb, ICBM, Chemical-Biological Warfare, and counter-insurgency strategy for Latin America and Southeast Asia.

The University of Maryland has, of course, had its "apolitical" fingers in this type of Univ.-Military Complex. Some examples on a departmental basis:

#### Microbiology---Baltimore Campus

Of the nine major types of Biological Warfare Agents, seven are or have been extensively researched under

Army contracts by our Microbiology Dept. (Departmental Research Index, Univ. of Md. Office of Endowment and Gifts, 1967-68). Such projects as: "Three New Species of Leptotrombidium from Southeast Asia", "New Species of Chiggers from Rodents in Laos" and "Some Opportunities and Problems in Medical Entomology in the Asian-Pacific Region" are (or have been) under study in Baltimore. Basic research which within the context of the present political and the international situation could easily lead to devastating misuse of this knowledge. Of a total of \$257,989 in federal grants, 75% (\$182,595) comes from the Army (Financial Report, 1967-68, p117). The great amount of money granted by the Army and the areas of research covered by these grants show a tremendous emphasis on Biological Warfare.

#### Medicine, Microbiology, and Zoology--- College Park campus

Since the early 1960's the University of Maryland at College Park has been studying "The Vulnerability of Man to Biological Warfare". The purpose of this project was to study the "infectivity and pathogenicity of potential Biological Warfare agents in experimental animals and subsequently in volunteers" according to a 1961 Army Report (Arts, I, p.34). In 1966 the results were presented at the Second International Conference on Aerobiology (Airborn Infection). Two researchers from the School of Medicine have reported on experiments involving volunteers from Jessup, Maryland House of Correction (obvious exploitation of these people) who were exposed to aerosols containing Tularemia organisms (Bacteriological Review XXX, Sept. 1966). Rift Valley Fever (to which Asians are particularly susceptible), one of the major Biological Warfare



Agents has also been under intensive study, subsidized by a \$219,975 grant from the Army.

The Army, for obvious reasons, has funded four contracts with the Zoology Department which involved the study of ticks, mites and chiggers, major carriers of disease, under such titles as--"The Ticks of Central Africa, Their Distribution and Biology", "Studies on Larval Trombiculid Mites (chiggers) from Malaya and Borneo" and "Index Catalogue to Russian, Central and Eastern European and Chinese Literature in Medical Entomology".

The Microbiology Department also helps to recruit graduates of their department for employment at Fort Detrick. Brochures of enticement are given out at the Zoology Department.

#### Physics: College Park Campus

According to the Departmental Research Index (1966-68), the Physics Dept. had a number of Military contracts including five with the Air Force, one with the Army, three with the Navy and one with the Advanced Research Agency of the Pentagon. Within the Physics Department, the plasma group has a formal working agreement with the Naval Research Laboratory in which they exchange personnel, visiting scientists and facilities. The Physics Department has an excellent record of supplying the military with the technologists it needs. Of the 46 PHD's who graduated in 1968, 28 went into work at academic institutions, 6 went to DOD, 5 into industry (all defense contractors), 4 into NASA, 3 split.

#### Chemistry: College Park Campus

Again, according to the Index 1966-68 - the Chemistry Department had seven military contracts studying such topics as "Phosphorus Coordination Compounds" and "High Pressure Spectroscopic Studies". While these research programs may be basic and appear to be innocent of military objectives, one has to remember that they are sponsored by the military, which by its very nature has certain goals, and we cannot assume that their reason for funding these projects is in the name of science, knowledge, and humanity.

#### Computer Science: College Park Campus

The Computer Science Center has done research for the CIA amounting to \$60,807 for "Visual Textures and Pattern Recognition" (the CIA has now dropped this project after exposure). Dr. Rosenfeld, principle investigator on two contracts, one for the AEC and one for the office of Naval Research, has published the following papers: "Automatic Detection of Changes in Reconnaissance Data"(Proceedings from the fifth National Convention on Military Electronics, pp.492-499, 1961) and "An Approach to Automatic Photointerpretation" (Proceedings of the Sixth National Convention on Military Electronics, pp. 97-102, 1962).

#### Social Sciences: College Park Campus

The Economics Department had an agreement in 1965-68 where by it would set up a master's program for the







## WAR PROFITEERS

The following is a list of the Consumer Products Divisions of the top twenty-eight defense contractors. We urge you to consider seriously whether you should in any way support their activities. Perhaps you would consider boycotting their products, there is a national boycott of their products underway. Perhaps you would consider refusing to work for any defense related industry such as these. Perhaps you would initiate guerilla action against them.

The list follows. (Figures in parenthesis following listings give the number of shares and their market value that the University of Maryland owns in the corporation.)

1. General Electric: All products under the brand name of G.E. (1500 shares - \$135,000)
2. General Dynamics: Associated Finance Corp.; Stromberg-Carlson Corp.
3. General Motors: Chevrolet, Pontiac, Oldsmobile, Buick, Cadillac, Opel, G.M. Trucks; Frigidaire Appliances; Delco Products; AC Spark Plugs. (2266 shares-\$176,465)
4. Ford Motor Company: Ford, Mustang, Lincoln, Mercury, Ford Trucks; Autolite; Philco Products.
5. Westinghouse: All products under the brand name of Westinghouse; Sandima Recording Co.; Financial Fire and Casualty Co. of Fla.; Therma King; Luxaire Inc.
6. RCA: All products under the brand name of RCA; Whirlpool Appliances; Random House Books; Alfred A. Knoph Books; Modern Library Imprints; Pantheon Books; Hertz Rental Service; Meyers Bros. Parking Lots. (539 shares - \$22301)
7. Textron: Gorham Silverware; Eaton Paper; Homelite Products; E-Z-Go Vehicles; BPS, Vita-Var, and Allied Paints and Varnishes; Sheaffer Pens; Speidel Products; Talon Sewing Accessories; Durham Tubular Furniture; Beacon Foods.
8. International Telephone and Telegraph: Aetan and Thorp Finance Corp.; Great International Life Insurance Co.; Avis Rent-a-Car; Sheraton Hotels and Motor Inns; Howard W. Sams and Co., Publishers; Continental Baking Corp.; Wonder Bread; Hostess Baked Goods; Morton Foods; APCOA Parking Lots. (4086 shares - \$200,228)
9. Ling-Temco-Vaught Inc.: Braniff Airways; Wilson & Co. (meat and food products); Wilson Sporting Goods; Allied Radio; Altec Service; Okonite Co. (indoor-outdoor carpets.)
10. Litton Industries: Stouffer Foods; Cole Steel Equipment; D. Van Nostrand, publishers; Royal Typewriters; Lehigh Furniture; Standard Desk Co.; Monroe Adding and Calculating Machines. (521 shares - \$24,266)
11. Raytheon: Amana Appliances; Caloric Appliances & Products; Heath and Company, Publishers.



12. Honeywell: Honeywell Heating, Ventilating, Air-conditioning equipment; Honeywell-Elmo Movie cameras & projectors; Pentax, Rolleiflex, & Rollecord Cameras; Strobunar Electronic Flash Equipment. (2600 shares - \$338,650)
13. Sperry Rand: Remington Products (shavers, adding machines, etc.)
14. AVCO: Paul Revere Life Insurance Co.; Carte Blanche Corp.; Seaboard Finance Company.
15. General Tire and Rubber Co.: Tires, tubes, other rubber products and accessories; Pennsylvania Champion Tennis Balls; RKO, General Inc.
16. Olin: Olincraft Products; Winchester guns, ammunition; Western Ammunition.
17. Dupont Products: All products under the name of Dupont; Remington Arms Co.
18. I.B.M.: Typewriters. (1640 shares - \$553,910)
19. Norris Industries: Fyr-Fyter Products; Waste King gas and electric ranges and ovens, dishwashers, space and water heaters, garbage disposal units, indoor grills, kitchen and bathroom ventilators.
20. Uniroyal: All products under the brand name of Uniroyal; Bicycles.
21. Pan American World Airways: Intercontinental Hotel Corp.; Grandes Hotels; New York Airways; All Pan American Lines.
22. Standard Oil of New Jersey: All Humble Oil and Refining Products. (2639 shares - \$204,852)
23. Standard Oil of California: All Chevron Products.
24. Mobil Oil: All Mobil Products.
25. Kaiser Industries: Aluminum Products; Willy's Jeeps.
26. Magnavox: Electrical Entertainment; Consolidated Furniture Industries; H. & A. Selmer and General Atronic (band instruments). (100 shares --\$4687)
27. Asiatic Petroleum: Indirectly related to Shell Oil.
28. General Telephone: All Sylvania Products.







## FOURTH DEMAND

"I do pray, and that most earnestly and constantly, for some terrific shock to startle the women of the nation into a self-respect which will compel them to see the absolute degradation of their present position; which will compel them to break their yoke of bondage and give them faith in themselves; which will make them proclaim their allegiance to women first... The fact is, women are in chains. O to compel them to see and feel and to give them the courage and the conscience to speak and act for their own freedom, though they face the scorn and contempt of all the world for doing it!"

Susan B. Anthony

In the past few years the women's liberation movement has expanded from a sprinkling of groups in major cities to a movement of over 100,000 women in more than 400 cities. More important than the growth in size, the women's movement has grown quickly in self-confidence, in its analysis, and in its program.

To understand the nature of women's oppression one must realize that it is both material and psychological. It concerns the kind of definitions that people have of themselves and each other; the roles they play in society; the relationships that are possible between them. The oppression of women is similar to that of blacks, particularly as it manifests itself in public spheres like jobs and political power. However, the oppression of women is compounded by the peculiar status they have as a social group:



"They (women) are not one of a number of isolable units, but half a totality: the human species. Women are essential and irreplaceable; they cannot therefore be exploited in the same way as other social groups can. They are fundamental to the human condition, yet in their economic, social and political roles, they are marginal. It is precisely this combination- fundamental and marginal at one and the same time- that has been fatal to them."

(Juliet Mitchell, "Women: The Longest Revolution")

It has become increasingly clear that female oppression is not simply a result of chauvinist attitudes-- it is deeply imbedded in the institutions and structure of society. The primary institution of women's oppression is the family-- it contains within its structure the seed of private property and exploitation: "...in miniature all the antagonisms which later develop on a wide scale with society and its state." (Frederick Engels, The Origin of the Family, Private Property, and the State.) It is by defining women primarily in terms of her role in the family (wife, mother, housekeeper) that society has produced an image that deprives women of their humanity and creative potential. As Simone de Beauvoir says in The Second Sex, "She (woman) is defined and differentiated with reference to man and not he with reference to her; she is incidental, the inessential as opposed to the essential. He is the subject; he is the Absolute- she is the Other."

In our society we are taught that to be rational, independent and strong is masculine; to be emotional, dependent and sensitive is feminine. This division is destructive because they are human characteristics, not belonging to one or another sex exclusively. In our society it is men who work, create, are in positions of authority, and make their own histories. Women are confined to the home or to meaningless jobs. Women keep house and care for children; they boost the male ego.

The fact is that men are ideologically urged toward creativity, women toward passivity and acceptance. To quote Juliet Mitchell, "women are offered a universe of their own: the family. Like woman herself, the family appears as a natural object, but it is actually a cultural creation. There is nothing inevitable about the form or role of the family any more than there is about the character or role of women. It is the function of ideology to present these given social types as aspects of nature herself."

Women from childhood on are made to see marriage and child-rearing as an attractive and inevitable future. They don't grow up to think of themselves as creators or producers. Little boys can become scientists, writers, President etc., but little girls will be wives, mothers, possibly a nurse or secretary, and if they're really feminine, Miss America. And if should doubt that these are her natural roles, there is the 16 billion dollar a year advertising campaign to convince her. As De Beauvoir says, "She has always been convinced of male superiority; this male prestige is not a childish mirage; it has economic and social foundations; men are surely masters of the world. Everything tells the young girl that it is for her best interests to become their vassal."

Women are fitted into their caste at birth, and it defines the boundaries of their lives and their relationships with those outside the caste: men. The particular boundaries that women experience differ in various classes of society but in each women are at the bottom, given inferior status.

Perhaps the cruelest aspect of women's servile position is that they are defined so completely in terms of their bodies and their reproductive role. They are taught to identify themselves in terms of appearances, to be satisfied to be a beautiful "sexy" object (if not sufficiently well-en-



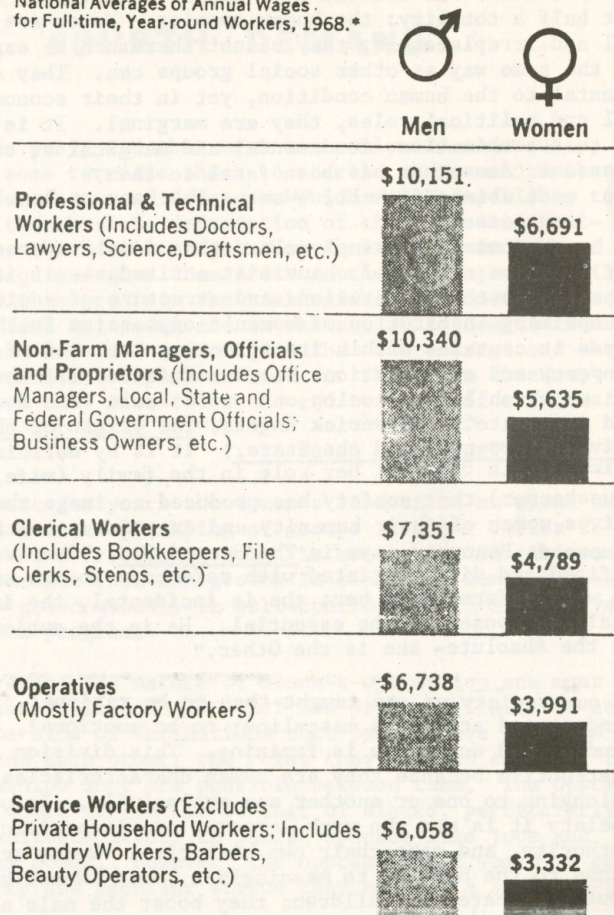
dowed by nature, the billion dollar cosmetic industry will come to their aid) and to seek fulfillment in bearing and rearing children. "At present, reproduction in our society is often kind of a sad mimicry of production. Work in a capitalistic society is an alienation of labor in the making of a social product which is confiscated by capital. But it can still sometimes be a real act of creation, purposive and responsible, even in the conditions of the worst exploitation. Maternity is often a caricature of this. The biological product --the child-- is treated as if it were a solid product. Parenthood becomes a kind of substitute for work, an activity in which the child is seen as an object created by the mother, in the same way as a commodity is created by the worker." (Juliet Mitchell)

Just because women bear children does not necessarily mean that they must raise them or, if they do care for children, that this is all they should do. One condition for female liberation is that the society assume responsibility for rearing and socialization of children by providing free 24 houraday child care, controlled by the community.

In the struggle for women's liberation, separations that have frustrated other movements-- divisions between analysis and program, between personal and political life-- are are being destroyed. It is clear that new structures and images must be created to replace the old, oppressive institutions and ideologies. Clearly the capitalist system in America perpetuates sexist ideology for its own benefit. It exploits women as cheap labor, using them as a threat to male workers in order to prevent strikes and hold down wages. The startling fact is that the economic exploitation of women is more extensive and harsher than that of blacks.

Women are a third of the labor force (blacks are a tenth.)  
Women have a lower average income on both national and

National Averages of Annual Wages  
for Full-time, Year-round Workers, 1968.\*





state levels. In fact, white women earn less than black men, although they average much more education. In California, this gap is \$216, for example. Of course the black woman is at the very bottom, discriminated against both as a black and as a woman.

As heads of families, the effects of sex discrimination on women is even worse. One out of ten families nationally, and one out of eight in urban areas, is headed by a female. The low income of women relative to men affects not only the women themselves, but the families for which they are responsible. A statement by the National Policy Committee on poverty said in 1963 that, "...families headed by females...are the most frequent victims of poverty."

Women are confined not only to the lowest paying jobs, but, concurrently, to those with the least status, giving the least chance for creative and meaningful work. They are frequently paid less than men for identical work. They are passed over for advancement and on the job training. The largest single classification of women workers is "clerical"-- there are over five million. There has been a rise in the numbers of women in other categories of jobs that are low-skill and low-pay, such as so-called "service" jobs (domestics, hospital workers, janitorial, etc.) In 1940, 40% of women workers were in service jobs; today it has reached 54%. According to Mary Keyserling, director of the Labor Department's Women's Bureau say, "During recent years there has been a significant decline in the percentage of women in the more privileged occupations-- professional, technical and kindred jobs."

Women are being used more and more as a reserve labor force, especially as part time workers. It is highly advantageous to employers to avoid payment of fringe benefits by using part-time and temporary women workers.

Lack of social control over production means that the goal of productivity is simply profit, and profit can be sustained only if markets can be found (or created) for the increasing volume of goods. This is the dynamic of imperialism: a relentless search for new markets which drains the resources of the Third World and cripples its economic development. The same dynamic operates to create internal markets. The result is a culture of consumption which defines women as consumers, crippling their development as free human beings. The huge (16 billion) ad industry works to channel potential human development into commodity form. Much of this is aimed at women, who are said to make 75% of all family consumption decisions.

Universities and colleges are also guilty of discrimination against women, as well as accepting and encouraging the myth that women are, intellectually and physically, the weaker sex. In many universities women are still subjected to paternalistic and degrading regulations such as curfews and bed checks-- presumably to keep some man's future property pure and uncontaminated. Bridal Fairs, beauty contests, slave auctions and other activities that treat women as sex objects and/or property are common parts of the college scene. Along with public and high schools, colleges channel women into more "feminine" areas like English, education and home economics, and keep them away from science, math and engineering. They neglect the role of women in history courses, and offer no courses on female history, or programs for the sociological, economic and psychological study of the oppression of women. Most universities' health facilities do not provide gynecological examinations, or abortion and contraceptive information for female students.

At the University of Maryland, there is a scarcity of females in the higher ranks of the academic hierarchy. This



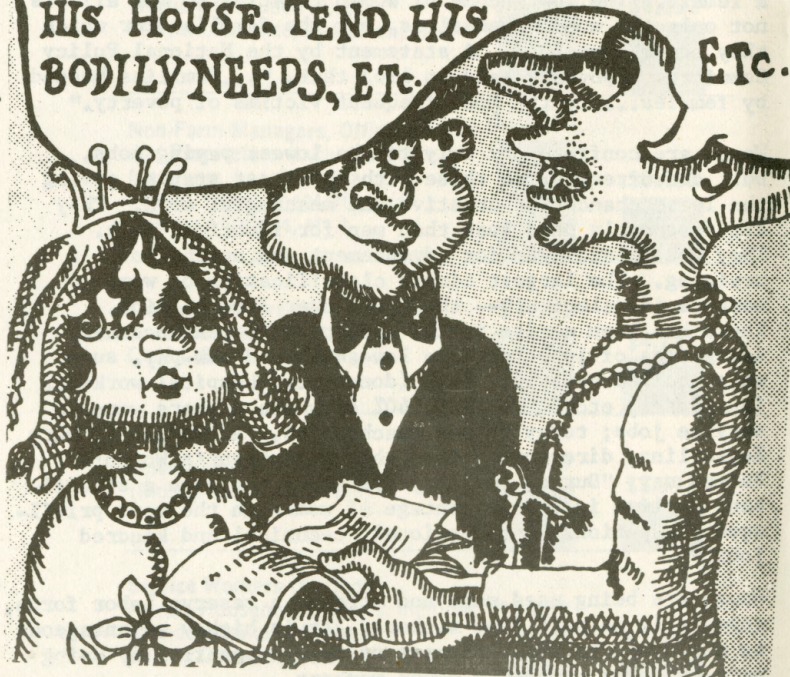
has resulted in a suit by WEAL (Women's Equity Action League.) There is indeed a consistent trend: few women get into academic ranks, and fewer still advance as quickly as their male counterparts- from graduate student to full professor there is a noticeable drop-off in the proportion of women. Only one college has a female dean (Home Economics-- surprise, surprise) and there is only one women department head (Special Education.) None of the top ranking administrators are women. Needless to say, Maryland has never even admitted that a problem exists.

Perhaps the grossest form of female oppression in America is the body of laws which deny women the right to do as they wish with their own bodies, by prohibiting or restricting the right to abortions. An attempt to make abortions legally available to more women in the state of Maryland was vetoed last spring by Governor Mandel. It seems safe to assume that Mandel will not in the foreseeable future have an unwanted pregnancy, so he is unconcerned.

In this article we have tried to document some of the forms of sexist oppression in our society, and to show their extent. Women are coming together not in a defensive posture to rage at their exploitation vis-a-vis men, but to develop their autonomy and expose the nature of American society, in which all human beings are reified. SISTERHOOD IS POWERFUL.



DO YOU PROMISE TO; FREE OF MONETARY  
OR OTHER REMUNERATION, TO HONOR, OBEY  
WASH, COOK, CLEAN, CHERISH, BE  
FAITHFUL, MEEK, WILLING, HELPFUL,  
QUIET. RAISE HIS CHILDREN, KEEP  
HIS HOUSE. TEND HIS  
BODILY NEEDS, ETC. Etc.





IF I COULD SING LIKE  
LAURA NYRO, I'D SING:

mother told me long ago  
keep your legs together  
get a man  
babies, home, husband, hot dog barbecue

listen good to what they say  
don't win at ping pong  
smile  
keep your voice soft  
your teeth are all crooked  
chain them down  
feet too hips  
flat chested little girl  
don't cry  
you'll fill out  
good for him  
a man needs a soft woman  
his world's so hard  
you can make it better  
for him he he he  
he speaks thru mothers  
to unsuspecting daughters  
committing death

a straight jacket for life  
break out break out woman  
fight his voice  
care only for you  
for me with me with all our kind  
no to death  
love you yourself  
smiling  
you yourself me us

dishes close in on us  
babies cry  
your man goes off at nine  
and at five its feed him time  
nurse him, love him, comfort  
diapers for the tough ones  
all for him  
leftovers for us  
suffer suffer housewife  
you know he needs you  
he'd die maybe or shrivel up

bout time bout time time time  
now for him  
away little man  
men  
you can keep your slavery  
freedom's here freedom's here  
joy  
shout for life.



## FIFTH DEMAND

The Democratic Radical Union of Maryland recognizes that the Board of Regents and the Administration are unelected, unrepresentative and therefore an illegitimate source of power. Consequently, DRUM is working toward the total abolition of the Board of Regents.

Only a few members of the Board of Regents have ever visited this campus and none have ever distinguished themselves as having any understanding of the needs of a modern university. The Regents have been generous enough to allow the students at Maryland the privilege of training to become engineers (as long as they don't mind an education geared to serve war related industries) scientists (as long as they don't mind becoming involved



CAPTAIN AMERICA



in defense contracts) and teachers (as long as they don't object to leading the flag salute daily). On the other hand, any education designed to further the development of an intellectual community, promote the search for truth, or in anyway serve the needs of our rapidly disintegrating society has been interpreted by the Regents to be an obvious misuse of state funds.

Gov. Mandel has appointed two more lackeys to the Board of Regents in an obvious attempt to placate the people



of the university community. One of these persons, a former beauty queen, is the antithesis of a liberated woman and represents the continuation of the sexist policies of the Board and the Administration. The other appointee, a black man, is reported as saying he was appointed "because I'm young and I'm black".

DRUM is planning to organize (fall 1970) a convention of representative students, faculty and workers to begin building the framework for an elected assembly. It is hoped that this convention will produce a parallel peoples' government for this university as a direct challenge to the Administration.

DRUM charges that the Board of Regents, the President of the University, the Vice-Presidents of the University, and other administrative officials of the University have, through misuse of their authority, engaged in the systematic repression and coercion of students and faculty; have, through their complete lack of concern for the rights of dissident individuals, caused the rights of these individuals to be infringed; and have, through malfeasance and misfeasance, corrupted the purpose of the University. The individual incidents to which these charges relate will be listed according to the above categories.

#### I. REPRESSION OF STUDENTS AND FACULTY

The continued discrimination against certain student and faculty groups by denying them their requests to use University facilities as evidenced by the administration's attempts to repress the October and November moratoriums (In a case in the student courts in November, the court agreed that the administration had practiced discrimination.)



The attempt to freeze SGA funds during the student strike last spring.

The attempt to close the University during the student strike over the vociferous objections of the students and faculty.

The selective enforcement of University regulations concerning the posting of signs.

The distortion of the truth in the administration's account of the events of March through May in the University Record. (This resulted in the resignation of one member of the staff of the Record who accused Elkins of distortion.)

The deception and coercion practiced by the administration in the faculty referendum concerning a special grade plan for the spring semester. (The favored Chaples plan was mysteriously rewritten by the administration).

The autocratic control of the Faculty Assembly and University Senate meetings and agendas for these meetings by Elkins. As chairman for both groups he controls meetings and agendas so only those things Elkins wants passed are passed.

The packing of the University Senate with administrators appointed by Elkins and the Regents.

The attempts by Hornbake to compile a list of all faculty members who cancelled their classes due to the presence of the National Guard so that legal action may be brought against them. Also he has

used intimidation and threats of legal action against department heads who do not comply with his inquiries.

The coercion by the administration in matters of tenure and appointments. For example, Hornbake's poorly veiled intimidation of the Anthropology Department for filling three positions with graduates of Santa Barbara-- Dr. Schuyler's alma mater.

## II. INFRINGEMENT OF INDIVIDUALS' RIGHTS

The arrest of 87 students and faculty in March for trespassing in the Skinner building after the administration had been informed by almost the entire Philosophy Department faculty that permission had been granted for the students to be there.

The firing of Leonard Cohen, a university employee, because of his political activities.

The firing of Sue Reynolds from her work-study fellowship by H. Palmer Hopkins, because of her political activities.

The removal of the Shrader brothers from the track team as part of a concerted effort by administrators in the athletic department to coerce athletes on scholarships into refraining from engaging in political activities.

The needless delay in the decision to grant Dr. Chaples a leave of absence to accept a Fulbright fellowship elsewhere.

The discrimination against Dr. Beall of the Physics Department by denying him a pay raise which was



automatically granted to all other members of the department.

The expulsion of Dr. Gregory Dunkel, a University alumnus, from campus.

The attempt by Elkins to personally persuade the United Campus Christian Fellowship to disavow its appointment of Rev. Loomis, calling Loomis "progressively radical and revolutionary".

The confiscation of the 1970 M-Book and the firing of its editor.

### III. CORRUPTION OF THE UNIVERSITY'S PURPOSE

The banning of a performance of "Hair" on campus last November.

The use of massive forces of police at Ritchie Coliseum in November to prevent students and faculty from using the building for housing for the November Moratorium.

The censorship of Argus and other student publications.

The maintenance of police "activist" files on students engaged in certain political activities.

The willing cooperation of the administration in May with the National Guard in attempting to expel numerous students, not for illegal actions, but because of prior political activist activities (use of "activist" files for this), and to ban large gatherings of students and meetings of the faculty.

The continuing de facto segregation of the students, faculty and staff by a racist and sexist administration.

The current attempt by Elkins to replace the existing campus judicial system, which includes somewhat autonomous students, with a system he could more easily control.

This listing of incidents of repression and our call for an investigation reflect the seriousness with which DRUM views these incidents. In fact, we are charging that decisions violating the constitutional rights of students and faculty have been, and continue to be, made with no other consideration than political expediency. And it is precisely the making of these decisions that we will no longer tolerate.

### LATE ADDENDUM:

Elkins has informed Reverend Loomis, UCF chaplain, that he will not be permitted to use University facilities for any activities. Just how Reverend Loomis is to hold services is still in question- the UCF is backing him up, and will not appoint a new chaplain.



# THE PRIMARY CONTRADICTION AT MARYLAND

The university must exist to serve the people and this can be accomplished only in an open university and in an atmosphere of academic freedom. But academic freedom and a university responsive to the public are inimical to the interests of the ruling class who exert their power through the state legislature and the federal government. From this analysis it can be seen that the primary contradiction at the University of Maryland is the interests of the ruling class vs. the interests of the people of Maryland.

The events on campus that followed President Nixon's announcement on April 30 of the invasion of Cambodia ushered in a new level in the struggle for a people's university. These events (the trashing of ROTC, the administration's purge, the seizures of Route 1, the assassinations and invasions of the campus by state police, etc.) reflected the relationship between the primary contradiction at the university and the primary contradiction in the U.S., i.e., the interests of the capitalist ruling class vs. the interests of the American people. Also made clear in May was the relationship between the primary contradiction on campus and the primary contradiction in the world today: U.S. imperialism vs. the third world.

The primary contradiction and related secondary contradictions on campus cannot be fully resolved until these higher contradictions are resolved. That is to say, the university is not separate from the rest of society and its reform and liberation cannot be tolerated by a government which has not been reformed and liberated. However, those people who are involved in the learning-teaching experience, who are the university, i.e., the students and faculty, must begin to throw off the control of those who are not involved in this experience, i.e., the capitalist ruling class, the state legislature, the governor, the board of regents, the president of the university and his administration and now the chancellor. The removal of this bureaucratic barrier from the university will make it possible for the people of Maryland to interact with the university community. Those of us who would change the university into a breeding ground of ideas for a dynamic culture must sharpen the contradictions on campus and intensify the struggle for academic freedom and an open university.

## THE PROTAGONIST AT THE U. OF MD.

The enemies of the university are none other than such capitalists as Louis Goldstein who also happens to be a member of the board of regents and the state comptroller, Harry Boswell, a land-owning regent, certain rich, land-owning farmers and other richer and fatter profit-mongers, some of whom do not live in the state but who use the legal and extra-legal power they have with the federal government.





Harry A. Boswell Jr.  
#3825968  
Alias: High Rise Harry



Louis L. Kaplan  
#3825968  
Alias: Little Louie



F. Gray Miller  
#3825968  
Alias: Obedient  
Francis



Thomas B. Symons  
#3825968  
Alias: Tough Tom

In whose interests does the administration build up the sciences and the school of engineering while the humanities go begging for money? Certainly not the people's interests. In whose interests did the administrative bureaucracy decide to let the Institute for Defense Analysis take over the masters degree program of the school of business with such topics as the cost of killing a Viet Cong? Was that in the interests of the people of Maryland or do the people of Maryland have more pressing financial problems? In whose interests have president Elkins and the board of regents been tightening admissions and raising tuition? And in whose interests does the administration postpone the establishment of a day-care center for workers, students and faculty, set up commercial, sexist bridal fairs, drag its feet on racial imbalance (the university still has not presented HEW with an acceptable plan), ignore

the problem of sexism on campus (the administration has claimed there is no such problem despite the WEAL suit and the prospect of losing all federal contracts) and as a matter of policy discourage students and faculty from trying to change what is wrong with the university (by administrative harassment of Dr. Beall, who was denied a raise, of Rev. Loomis, who has become the object of an Elkins smear campaign, of Susan Gainen, who was fired for editing the M-Book which was seized by the administration, and of the faculty members who called classes during the strike, whose names were to be placed on an administrative purge list)? Who would have the play, "Hair", banned from campus?





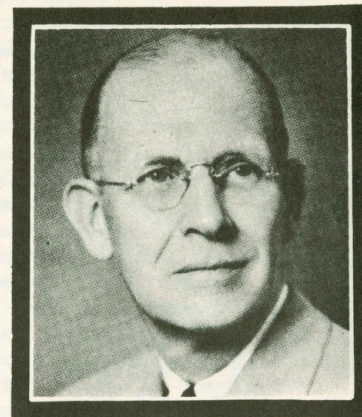
William B. Long  
#2774653  
Alias: Stonehead



Harry H. Nuttle  
#2774653  
Alias: "Pee" Nuttle



George B. Neuman  
#2774653  
Alias: Bozo



Charles P. McCormack  
#2774653  
Alias: "Old Salt"

The answer to these questions is the ruling class. It is in the interests of the ruling elite in Maryland and the rest of America for universities to graduate ever-growing numbers of narrow-minded, racist, competitive, sexist, politically unaware young people who will accept what they encounter when they leave those universities, i.e., alienation from their jobs, from nature, and from each other. It is in the interests of the ruling class of capitalists, the richest and most powerful 2% in America, whose economic system has proliferated beyond control at home and abroad, for the university to buy stock in General Motors, for most of the university's microbiologists to work on germ warfare, for ROTC to exist on campus and for the school to be shut down when the university protests these questionable activities, as Elkins and his fellow-conspirators tried to do in May.

#### SECONDARY CONTRADICTIONS

The irony of the situation at the university lies in the claim of Governor Mandel that the university is autonomous. President Elkins has been given unprecedented freedom to raise the level of education and while he tries to accomplish this Herculean task, we in the university are not to bite the hands that feed us- those hands belonging to Elkins and the taxpayers of Maryland. We are not to engage in dissent of any kind, such as protesting tenure policy, demonstrating against the war or calling for an end to ROTC.



This situation, according to Mandel, is autonomy.

The state legislature claims to protect the university from the wrath of the people, who, according to the politicians, dislike having their tax money spent on higher education. Considering what Elkins is doing to the university, they would have grounds for complaint. When dissent emerges on campus, when the university refuses to be delivered into the hands of the privileged few, as during the Skinner sit-in, Elkins and the other enforcers are reprimanded by the state legislature with threats of reductions in funds or "autonomy". Thus, the existence of a secondary contradiction emerges: the state legislature vs. academic freedom.

It follows that a third level of contradictions exists on campus and it is subordinate to the first two contradictions, just as the second is subordinate to the first. This level involves the actual enforcement of the will of the capitalist ruling class and, since there are many means of enforcement, there are many contradictions on this level. Among them are: the administrative bureaucracy vs. the students, the board of regents vs. the faculty, the administrative bureaucracy vs. the faculty, the board of regents vs. the students, the board of regents vs. the campus workers and the governor (through the state police and national guard) vs. the students and faculty.

At a still lower level are other contradictions on campus which include the faculty vs. the students, the workers vs. the students and students vs. students. It is to the advantage of the ruling class and their agents, the administration and the board of regents, for students to argue with professors over grades, for faculty marshalls with green arm bands to unwittingly subvert the strike, for students to compete with each other for grades or to argue

with each other over the merits of the strike, and for students and faculty to blame food service workers for poor meals. The administration was relieved when students and faculty hassled over grading during the strike since pressure for academic reform and elimination of ROTC was temporarily eased. The administration understandably

failed to act when food was thrown in a dining hall this spring since the real blame for high prices, bad service and tasteless food lay with themselves. These lower contradictions are exploited by the agents of the ruling class for the benefit of the ruling class just as racism (black vs. white) and male chauvinism (male vs. female) are exploited by foremen and supervisors for the benefit of the same ruling class. Students, workers and faculty must be aware of how they are used against each other. We must resolve our contradictions in a non-antagonistic way and unite to fight the real enemy: the ruling class and its agents.

That the events in May signaled a new level in the struggle on campus is clear because for the first time large numbers of students and faculty abandoned (or resolved) those contradictions on the lower level and confronted the contradictions of the tertiary, secondary and primary levels. It was in May that students and faculty balked at the smooth-running education machine. The raw material and the gears of the machine, the students and faculty, did not respond to the operator and the machine ground to a halt. It was not coincidental that the attack of ROTC headquarters by frustrated and angry students followed the refusal of the administration to recognize the Skinner 87, protesting the denials of tenure for Professors Roeloffs and Goldstone. The administrative bureaucracy would rather have a philosophy department ranked number one in the nation, employ-



ing only "publishing professors", than have a philosophy department which relates to students.

The students who trashed ROTC knew that those who benefited from denying tenure to the two popular faculty members were also benefitting from the presence of the war machine on campus. The capitalist ruling class and its agents on campus do not want professors who can make philosophy courses relevant to confused students but that same privileged elite needs the influence of the military on campus to produce robots for dirty-work here in the U.S. and in places like S.E. Asia, Brazil, Panama, Germany, Israel, etc. ROTC teaches students to dress alike, march alike and to think alike and has no place in a university. Thus the fires started at the armory on May 1 shed light on the identity of the common protagonist of the primary contradictions on campus, in the nation and in the world: the American ruling class.

By blocking route 1 on the evening of May 1 and later the students struggled with the capitalist elite not directly involved with the university: a major artery used by the trucks of the ruling class was sealed off. The primary national contradiction thus reached a stage of antagonistic struggle on route 1 but this struggle was not directed and was a reaction to other contradictions (U.S. vs. S.E. Asian peoples and the administrative bureaucracy vs. the students themselves). A more organized and politically effective action might have been a large militant picket around the administration building during the day to protest the presence of ROTC. Only on May 14 was the administration made a direct target of student action (when the administration building was trashed and burned). But, even while the building burned, the majority of the demonstrating students were on route 1. Had the students concentrated on that agent institution most directly affecting them- the administra-

tive bureaucracy- their actions would have been magnified many times over in significance and effectiveness. As it was, many thousands of students showed that political power ultimately resides in the people.

WHAT IS TO  
BE DONE ?

The university must oppose the ruling class on campus by opposing the agents of that class. We must work to take the power to formulate and enact university policy from the administrative bureaucracy and give this power to those involved in the learning-teaching experience, the faculty and students, and to those who make the university run (and whose livelihood depends on the university), the workers.

The faculty senate and university assembly are dominated and intimidated by President Elkins; this must end now.

Students have no voice in the university even though they are 35,000 strong. Students have no say in the two types of decisions most directly affecting them, tenure and curriculum, and must be given a voice in these decisions (along with junior faculty members). Workers at the university are paid the lowest wages in the state and are harassed or fired when they complain, which happened this spring. But the administrative bureaucracy will not give up the control it has over the university since its first instinct is to accumulate power. Consequently, we in the university must work for the replacement of the board of regents with an elected body of workers, students and faculty which would have the power to formulate policy. The policy enacted by this governing body would serve to eliminate the need for a university president.





The next victim?

Such a body would make the university experience relevant by eliminating competitive grading as was done at Brown U., by changing the policy of publish or perish to a policy of communicate and grow and by eliminating all classified and war-related research and other military complicity. Faculty and students will be encouraged to stay at the university and the desire to stay on will be considered in the hiring of faculty. Graduates will be encouraged to stay on as teachers and inexpensive housing provided near the university for workers, students and faculty.

But academic freedom at the university is conditional and relative as all freedom is conditional and relative. This academic freedom must be connected and responsive to the needs of the people. A policy of open admissions would serve to open the university to the people of Maryland. A local high school graduate who wants to broaden his point of view would be preferred over an out-of-state prize-winning physics student.

Black people, third world peoples, working class people and women (married as well as single) would be encouraged to become part of an intimate learning experience. Women will not be channeled into home economics and education but will be encouraged to explore the university since it is only until women fully partake of and interact with our culture that our violence-ridden, male-dominated way of life will change. No longer will our society's most pressing problems - racism, male chauvinism, competitiveness, class hatred and alienation - become amplified at the university. Instead, solutions to these problems will be sought and the university will emerge as a model for a progressive society.

One consequence of the despotic control of the university by the ruling class has been the concentration of the university in a small number of geographic areas for the purpose of controlling it. A way to bring about the integration of the university into the society it should serve is through decentralization. Small community colleges should be built and the surrounding communities encouraged to participate in facilities such as day care centers, libraries, athletic fields and unused rooms which can be used for community workshops. In addition, the people of the community could conveniently take courses and otherwise interact freely with the university.



Still other changes which would make the university responsive to the needs of the people are graduated fees and greater autonomy for the colleges within the university. The graduated fee will let students pay what tuition they can afford and will make the university a place where students from disadvantage areas, working class backgrounds and from all other economic groups can share in a common educational experience. Giving the various schools greater control of their academic programs, enrollment, etc, will help to break down the brick wall of bureaucracy that students and faculty are frustrated by every day. Department heads will not be appointed by administrators but will be elected by faculty and graduate assistants- by those directly affected by the new chairman. Faculty would be judged for scholarship by their peers and for teaching ability by their students. Faculty would be encouraged to experiment in the classroom and techniques would be used if students and faculty found them meaningful.

In no case would faculty members be subject to the autocratic whimsy of those not involved in the learning-teaching experience. Through decentralization, open admissions, graduated fees and the sovereignty of the classroom, the people of Maryland could be enabled to plant the seed of academic freedom, nurture it, watch it grow and ultimately enjoy its fruits- food for a growing culture.

President Nixon calls us campus bums, Vice President Agnew calls us effete snobs and President Elkins says that there is a small group on campus bent on destroying the university. Elkins is correct; there is a small group doing its best to destroy the university, but he is part of that group and its actions are legal. Elkins works for the ruling class as do the state legislature, the governor and the board of regents. Their job is to produce fodder of high and uniform quality for the cannons of capitalism.

The decision of the administration to prosecute the Skinner 87 (on grounds of trespassing), their legally questionable sentencing done in collusion with the courts and which includes the threat of jail for further campus infractions, and the proposed judiciary code which abridges students' rights of speech and assembly are all indications that the administrative bureaucracy is escalating its repression of the university community. This bureaucracy eventually must be relegated to its proper role at the university- that of campus bookkeeper- but it will not preside over its own demotion. It is our job to work for this end while relating the struggle here at the university to the national and international struggles.

By continuing to rally behind the four New Haven demands while working for the abolition of the board of regents, students, faculty and workers will not lose site of the relationship of the campus struggle and the world-wide struggle against U.S. imperialism. It is time for us in the university community to sharpen the contradictions on campus, to intensify the struggle for academic freedom and an open university, and to carry the struggle to a higher level. We must take control of the university and take control of our destiny.



# SURVIVAL



## NON-VIOLENCE IS THE ANSWER

At a faculty assembly in late March a faculty senator remarked of the students present, "Those sons of bitches want confrontation. Let's have it the sooner the better. Look at their goons all over the place", and he pounded his fist into his hand. As spring progressed I watched as a young man standing far behind me lobbed a bottle over my head to shatter on the pavement between two lines of police. The police charged, but the students were lightfooted. Before the police were outdistanced one brought his club down on the back of the nearest young male. The welt was there for days. Some were getting what they wanted, others got caught. A campus atmosphere was permitted (or encouraged) by lack of leadership, in which students fought students, faculty fought faculty, and students fought faculty. The University administrators traveled about the world or sat in their offices (anywhere but they never visibly were on campus--they sent poor Mr. Perkins out to be social scientist and observe and record for them), until they became so frustrated in their determination to maintain an appearance of order and daily class schedules that they cried, "Close the University! Everybody go home"! Clearly reason had left the campus who knows how long ago, and the guard came in.

With these observations in mind it may seem the pinnacle of absurdity to talk about 'due process' and 'making democracy work'. But I think those are the tools of the campus and political state in which we live, and I think it is essential we use them. It is essential we give up unreason and violence and that we commit ourselves to understandable and non-violent actions during the changes ahead.

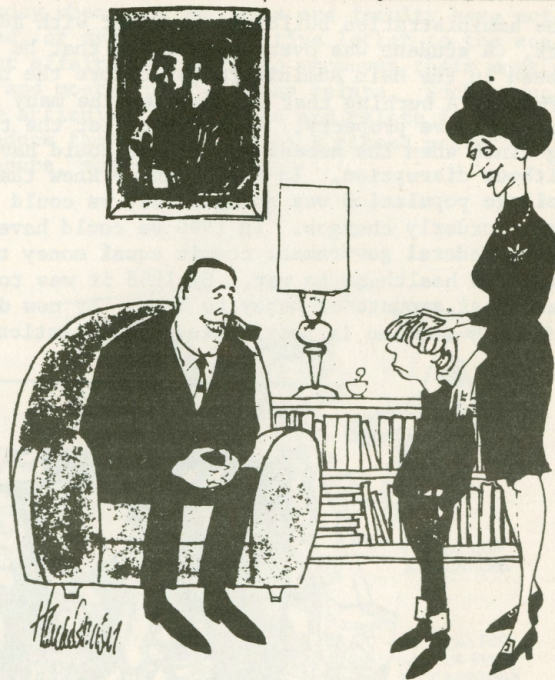
Any century, any decade would have been a good one for peace on earth, the end of war, the end of violence and repression. But this decade, because of the nuclear threat and our elbow by elbow existence, a new way to solve conflicts has become imperative. Modern war machinery is irrelevant to American goals, our military power has steadily increased and our national security has rapidly decreased. We helped to create the United Nations because leaders knew that some day politics must be extended and transformed into a substitute for war. We need new methods to solve conflicts, students and Nixon speak blandly of peace, but when it comes to our community, our campus, we rely on old methods, the vicious cycle of violence, repression, and violence. Whereas the campus should offer the intellectual base for seeking new ways, it seems a priority with some is simply attention, and with others it is order.

On June 12th this spring, Wilson Elkins presented a statement to the Faculty Assembly. No less than 10 times he referred to the need to 'avoid disruption'. And the word disruption was repeatedly linked with the word violence. Actually there is a big difference



and it is misleading to speak of 'avoiding disruption and violence' as if they were the same. Disruption is a sudden break, such as urgently putting aside daily affairs. Violence refers to physical damage or real personal hurt. When students or police are hurt, faculty fired or students expelled, this is violence. Damage to buildings and personal property can be violent but in no way compare to assault on a body, or serious deprivation of rights. Property destruction may follow a feeling of being unheard or misunderstood, and is generally done by students against administrations or governments. The administrations and governments generally have an abundance of force on their side which they use against student bodies, in part because students generally have little else at which to strike besides bodies and futures. So there is almost inevitable violence when property is damaged. When classes are called and research is interrupted this is disruption. During disruption one can turn to the causes of the trouble and try to make adjustments that will avoid violence. If there is a decision to disrupt some faculty or administrators plans or teaching for a year while they devote themselves to the causes and resolutions of campus problems, that disruption will make far less difference to a professional's life than when a student is expelled from a state school and may thereby lose his right to an education. Disruption has become necessary because of the urgency of the situation. Violence is not necessary, in fact, it has and will only delay the resolution of conflict.

While precious time passed the University administrators tried to decide whether or not to expel some students. While precious time passed hundreds of students were radicalized by both the administrative action taken and



*"You see, darling, your dad and I have always considered ourselves rebels. That's why it doesn't make any sense for you to rebel against us."*

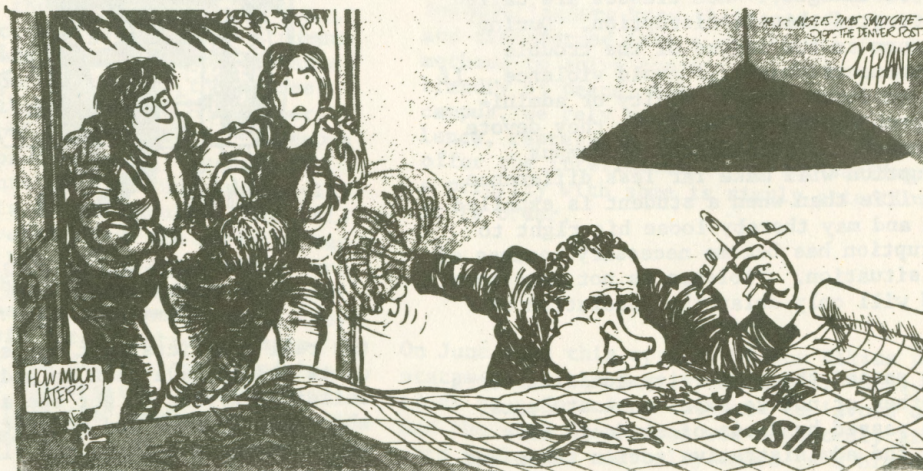
the real conflicts left unresolved. Back in the fall students should have been in and out of the administration buildings trying to get the administration to understand them, and to know and understand the administration. But administrators talking and visiting on the campus is an oddity, and so is it an oddity for students to stroll



into the administration buildings to visit with administrators. A student was overheard saying that he had never been in the Main Administration before the night of the burning. A burning that radicalized the many and powerful who love property. We have all let the time slip by long since when the necessary changes could have been made without disruption. In 1950 when we knew that the 1970 college population was going to be, we could have begun some orderly changes. In 1960 we could have insisted the federal government commit equal money to education and health as to war. By 1968 it was too late for even great amounts of money to help. By now disruption of daily routine is inevitable. The questions are,

shall we work with it, or be overcome by it. Shall we seek the causes or just expel the symptoms, first by threes, then by tens, then like in Mississippi, jail 897 students in one day? To seek the causes trained social observers and the artists to translate the observations must be put to the task full time. Students and faculty must repeatedly share their ideas with administrators who are devoted to developing rapidly changing programs. And the sum of these observations, ideas, and plans must be laid directly before the politicians with the clear commitment to stick to them when the politicians begin to talk about concrete highways, inflation, and cutting funds because the people back home don't like unrest on the campus. The Maryland Secretary of State

'Later! Later!'





once insisted University officials were afraid to say what they thought about the war, or political affairs, or the use of public funds. He actually seemed to think it was logical and proper for them to be afraid, not to speak unless spoken to. We not only have the right to tell politicians about the University, about the needs of education, what the war does to the campus and to man, we have an obligation, and University officials have the same obligation. All of us at the University also have an obligation to be bold and clear with our ideas and needs to the people at home. Voters must be helped to understand what the problems are on the campus, and the challenge is to paint it quick and clear. Political action can create change. It can not only replace violence, it is far more fruitful. But everybody had to play. One hundred students, half a dozen faculty members, and Robert Beach do not constitute an effective public relations and political actions campaign.

But rather thousands of students need to articulate their grievances, and with their documents call on the administration, the regents, the legislature, and the voters. And hundreds of the faculty have an even greater obligation to tell the voters and the legislature why we hear so little about scholars who have attained their degrees at Maryland, why it is hard for Maryland to recruit outstanding faculty, and replace department chairmen. Every student, faculty member, staff, and administrator who is not convinced war is good should exercise his responsibility as an individual citizen, informed and concerned, to demand an end to this insane war; and end to the pollution and death we spread; and an end to the denial of citizens' inalienable rights. These problems relate directly to the campus problem and must be solved concurrent with the development of academic goals. There should not be an hour

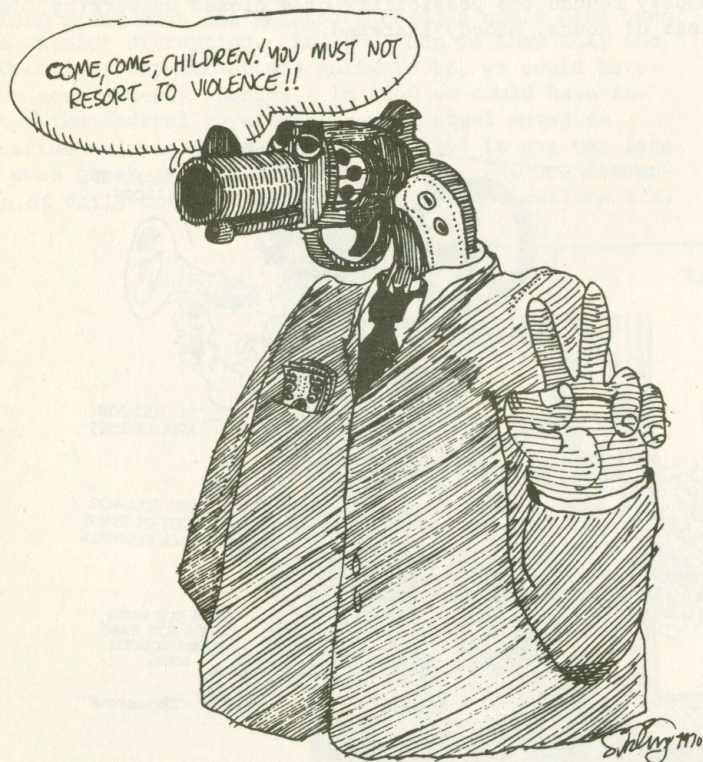
in a weekday when some students and faculty have not been in, called, or sent an informative letter to the academic or student affairs deans, or to whomever their most serious problems and most fruitful ideas relate. Such an unceasing effort to articulate grievances and relate ideas could enormously reduce the possibility of a closed university, unless of course, nobody listened.



King Features Syndicate



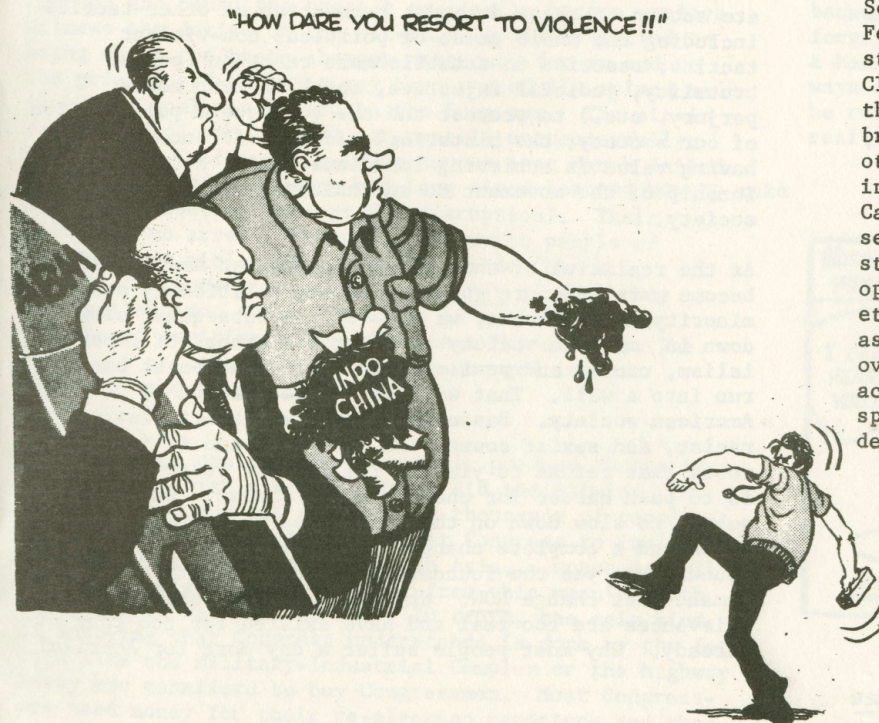
## VIOLENCE IS THE ANSWER



Next fall radicals will be faced with a new level, a new direction, of insurgency. To a degree, this new level of mass action is embodied in, what is known as, the Waskow Proposal (although it was actually first publically proposed by Rennie Davis at New Haven May 13). This proposal was developed by Arthur Waskow after the obvious shortcomings of mass demonstrations were revealed last May 9th. It was obvious to most, that we had reached a peak in development of the mass demonstration and that the mass demonstration without direction had become meaningless. It was meaningless for two basic reasons. (1) It no longer served as a rallying point for people to become motivated towards action. On May 9th, people were already motivated to action and the demonstration's organizers were forced into a position of actually discouraging action. People were no longer satisfied to hear repeats of speeches they had heard many times before, in fact most people ignored the speeches and waited for the action that never came (at least on May 9th). (2) The establishment, embodied in Nixon, had come to ignore the mass demonstration. Even the media was losing interest in it. Nixon's now famous preference for T.V. football games over demonstrations is symbolic of the ineffectiveness of this tactic of civil protest. Perhaps a football game is more exciting than 500,000 people gathering at the Washington Monument to protest the war, racism, sexism, and judicial injustice. Perhaps it can be said that the only effect the demonstration had was of that upon the participants. The net effect upon the country and administration policy was miniscule. The Waskow Proposal was developed to provide direction to mass insurgency. Not that insurgency didn't exist, witness May 1970, but the key was in Waskow's hope that the national leadership could provide guidance in the form of his new tactic.



In June, the national leadership met in Milwaukee and adopted the Waskow Proposal among others. In August, the National Student Association met and at first vetoed the actual proposal (by a very close vote) but finally adopted the same proposal in spirit (a slightly changed wording). The Milwaukee version follows:

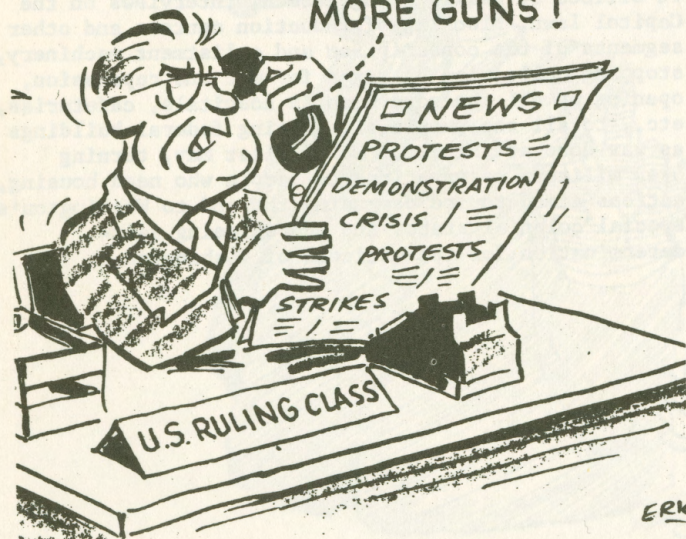


**LIBERATION/DISRUPTION OF WASHINGTON:** A reverse of the great westward march of American imperialism by a massive move eastward to Washington, the seat of power, to disrupt and liberate the city if the government will not end its policies of genocide. The formation of new Liberation Collectives and Brigades and a strengthening of existing collectives. Some suggested actions are: holding teach-ins with Federal employees, demanding to meet with the general staffs of genocidal agencies, such as the pentagon, CIA, HEW, AID, Justice Department, backed up by the threat of closure of the agency, CD actions blocking bridges and highways leading to the Pentagon and other government buildings, sit downs at the Capitol in offices of hawkish congressmen, interviews on the Capitol lawn, blocking of induction centers and other segments of the conscription and enlistment machinery, stopping collection of taxes for war and repression, opening up all the government's hospitals, cafeterias, etc., to all the people, liberating federal buildings as was done at the Peace Corps, last May, turning over military reservations to people who need housing, actions aimed toward demanding the end to Washington's special colonial status and guaranteeing self-determination for the citizens of Washington.



Actually the Waskow Proposal is in itself non-violent, but it borders on the type of insurgency we witnessed here last spring. It is very possible that on next May 1st, the target date for the initiation of the proposal, there will be violence because of police reaction. The value of the Waskow Proposal is not that it bridges the gap between violence and non-violence, because that is not possible, but its value is that it indicates the direction of the national protest movement.

**"I WANT MORE POLICE, BIGGER JAILS,  
TOUGHER LAWS AND  
MORE GUNS!"**



The direction of protest in this country is towards violence. The movement is rapidly developing into what it always claimed itself to be -- "the revolution". The reasons for this are very complex and interrelated. Some of the basic reasons for the growth of the idea of violence as the answer are: impatience with establishment in action on our grievances and the need for immediate action on these demands; exhaustion of other tactics including the whole gamut of political non-violent tactics; reaction to establishment reaction (police brutality, judicial injustice, establishment media perjury, etc.) to protest and the subsequent polarization of our society; the historical view of violence as a having value in achieving immediate goals; and the relationship of the movement to an inherently violent American society.

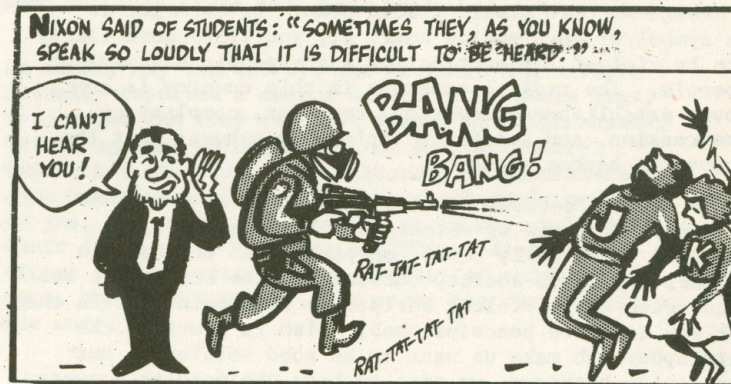
As the realities of the grievances against America have become more and more apparent to the politically aware minority of Americans, we have seen a subsequent slow down in American society to right its wrongs of imperialism, racism and sexism. The radical movement has run into a wall. That wall is the foundation of American society. Basically we are an imperialist, racist, and sexist country at our roots and it is these roots that refuse to yield. The radical response to this is to push harder for change, rapid change. We cannot submit to slow down on the injustices in American society. We demand a complete change in the direction and the foundation, yes the foundation, of our society and we demand that change NOW. Why now? Simply because the grievances are too real and have existed for too long already. Why must people suffer a day more for Amerika?



If one were to study the development of the protest movement in this country over the past twenty years alone, from the civil rights sit-ins to the explosions at police stations and military establishments this past summer, one could see that the tactics of protest have constantly escalated. This is because the establishment has always developed new tactics to deal with protest tactics and cause the protest tactics to become useless. Witness the demise of the sit-in. It simply failed to bring about the basic changes necessary for an end to the grievance. While it may have peacefully solved an immediate goal, it failed in the long run. The sit-in is still employed by some but usually unsuccessfully. The Skinner Building sit-in on campus last March failed because the establishment had long since learned how to make any sit-in useless (except for disruption). Their tactic is to arrest, charge, and convict people of trespass, or violation of the fire code (blocking exits) or disorderly conduct, etc. not of what they are challenging. Thus the issue is avoided in the courts and legitimate change becomes impossible. The sit-in is not the only tactic discouraged in this manner by the establishment.

Other tactics designed to peacefully produce change in Amerika meet with similar ends as did the sit-in. For example, lobbying was employed by thousands of people this summer in order to try to get Congress to inhibit further Presidential campaigns in Asia....unsuccessfully. (The compromise that did result from this wasn't worth the paper it was printed on.) In truth, the only kind of lobbying that Congress understands is done by the fat cats like the Military-Industrial Complex or the highway lobby who can afford to buy Congressmen. Most Congressmen need money for their re-election campaigns and thus

appreciate the green stuff, more than they do the voices of the people. Canvassing a populace that has been polarized against your views by the administration and the media can be very discouraging. Also, since it is as difficult for the populace to affect change as it is for the radical, this method too has little value under the present system. Petitioning is another valueless method because even a petition signed by a million or more is forgotten as soon as the recipient files it (usually in a handy circular file). To the radical, all manner of ways of working through the system become valueless as he realizes their futility, their tedium, and that the real need is for a change in the system.



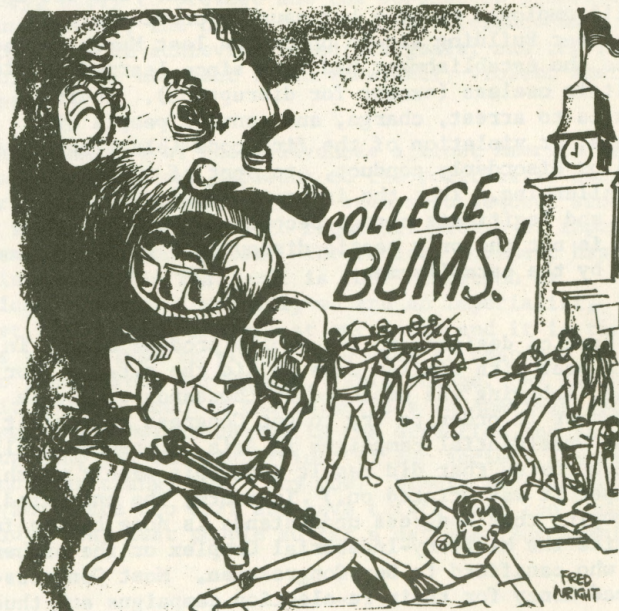


When one has felt the club of police justice, inhaled riot gas, tried to wipe away the searing pain of mace, spent a day in court to observe his or another's sincerity sidetracked by legal and judicial bullshit (go to People's Court and watch the poor suffer injustice sometime), witnessed the media twisting the truth at Agnew's every whim, or had an "Easy Rider" type experience, then one begins to become radicalized. You cannot claim that they deserved it when it happens to you. You must experience pig Amerika to know what the blacks, chicanos, Indians, the poor, the dissidents, etc. undergo daily. The radical has experienced these things and he is infuriated.

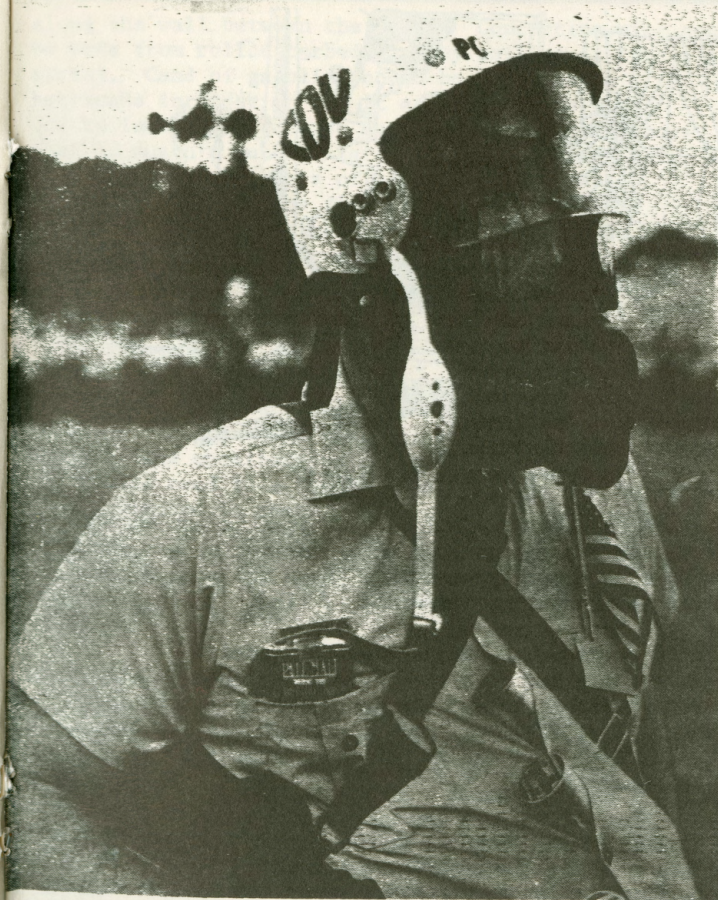
An angry brother or sister is a violent brother or sister. When you're mad you may throw things -- like rocks at pigs. You may seethe with anger and plot revenge -- like a well placed bomb. If a target is a symbol of what you're angry at, you'll be more likely to be violent. Historically, angry people are violent people. The radical movement in this country is angry over establishment inaction, reaction, complacency, repression, and polarity. It's only natural that the movement become violent.

It's natural because we've always lived in a violent society. We grew up watching violence on T.V., or reading it in comic books, or playing at violence in games. Amerikan society encouraged this because it was easier to write violent scripts to entertain us with than it was to write peaceful ones. Also it provided the atmosphere to make us want to be good soldiers. But something happened, we came to hate violence as a system. We developed a life style based on peace and love, not competition and cruelty. Our life style became a threat to established Amerikan society. They resolved to destroy us. At first we were pacifists, then when we saw

that this was a useless gesture we slowly began to use the one thing that a violent society understands --- violence. If you've grown up in an era of an increasing number of violent crimes (against their society), seen race riots on T.V., or violence as scabs try to break through union picket lines, or grow up during nine years of one of the most violent wars against a people in history, then you are part of a violent society. In fact, violence may be the only thing that you understand. It is becoming apparent that it is the only thing that the establishment understands. It is the only tactic left to use. It is the answer.







## TACTICS OF THE LOCAL TERRAIN

### TACTICAL ORGANIZATION

If we are to regard ourselves as a community of free people with self-determination, then we will have to fight to make that goal a reality, pig Amerika has made it so. Our fight will necessarily encompass actions against fascist pigs who periodically invade our campus when our life style threatens their pig power structure.

On monday May 4th (1970), our brothers and sisters actually repelled a charge of about 250 State pigs. We charged and they ran. We fought with bare-hands, Davids against Goliaths, yet we tasted victory. This brief victory occurred because of some on-the-spot organizing. The pigs were outflanked, were low on gas, and small groups (instant cadre) challenged their flank while the mass of 2500 students made a direct frontal attack. The element of surprise was ours, the turf was ours, the anger was ours, victory was ours.

However, the struggle cannot succeed unless the cadre are trained. Future actions must include planned insurgency by disciplined cadre. We may not be so lucky next time. Hit and run guerilla tactics both



confuse and terrify the police. To effectively discourage the police from ever coming on campus it will be necessary for the brothers and sisters to organize cadre of fighters who have some knowledge of tactics and methods of street fighting.

Begin to organize today. Be extremely careful of whom you recruit. It is best if you begin your organization with close trusted friends. In pig Amerika you may encounter a situation where a friend is actually a "Tommy the Traveller". Complete trust in your sister or brother is absolutely necessary for success and survival. I remember an instance at Honor Amerika Day (July 4th, Washington D.C.---Bob Hope's fiasco) when a guy came up to me and wanted to run with me. I liked his head but I couldn't take the chance, just another fact of life in pig Amerika. Extreme care in selection of members cannot be overemphasized.

#### TACTICS

In the demonstrations last spring, the fighting between the students and the pigs proved one thing--that at this point in time they have superior organization, communication and weaponry. If we are going to fight them if they invade our community again then we will have to get our shit together. We must improve in striking power--we must improve our organization, communication, and weaponry.

In the event of a liberation of route one, there are several important pig weaknesses that we can take advantage of. Out of all of the route one takeovers, the minimum amount of time between the liberation and the pig charge was approximately two hours(remember that



#### "DADDY'S HOME!"

some of their gang take a long time just to get here and then they have to go through their ceremonies and cheers and grunts in Ritchie Coliseum). Here are some actions we could initiate in that period of time.

1. Build barricades. Barricades can consist of garbage drums found near every dorm. Because of the many construction projects on campus there are lots of boards, bricks, sheeting, rocks, etc. (rocks may have a dual purpose) that can be employed as additional barricade material.

Barbed wire is inexpensive and can be bought at many hardware stores. Such barricades can be most effectively employed at the North and South Gates and stretched



along the wall between the gates. Concertina wire can be made from rolled barbed wire by coiling it like a spring. Cans of gasoline could be kept near a barricade in order to set it afire when the pigs try to invade. Of course every good tactician knows that he mustn't put his faith in a static barricade. Second and third layers of barricades should be constructed behind the first. These all become line of defense and a new place to make a stand if necessary. However the guerrilla fighter must know that a static defense is a weakness. A barricade can only be used to slow an enemy down, it will never stop him---only bullets do that.

2. Another measure that can easily be implemented is to dig holes in route one while waiting for the pigs to show. Brothers and sisters, armed with pick axes, shovels, and wheelbarrows can quickly change route one from a road to a field. Trees, bushes and flowers can be planted in these holes. Imagine the Greeks joined to the rest of campus by a park instead of being divided by a roadway. Landscaping route one has the double advantage of improving the environment and of slowing down the pigs.

When the pigs finally show:

There should be large stockpiles of rocks, bricks and bottles at various marked locations. Every radical should also make it a point to equip and familiarize himself with a variety of weapons. Because of the large numbers we have, the introduction of firearms will probably not be necessary until a later date, unless of course the pigs employ them first. However, a good strong slingshot is indispensable. Another good weapon is the Molotov Cocktail

### *The Right to Bear Bombs*

As a member of the National Bombing Association, I can only be appalled by the recent White House proposal which seeks to regulate explosives. One of the canons of a free nation is the right to bear arms, be they firearms or firebombs. Besides being a denial of rights to the innocent sporting bomber, this proposal would leave American citizens defenseless in the event of a Communist takeover.

Our Founding Fathers saw this danger and wrote our protection against it into the Constitution, only to have it ignored by a

President who wants to license bombs. This proposal threatens everything that is sacred to Americans.

Firebombs are as old as America itself. Statistics show positively that national tragedies and the crime index would probably not be averted by an explosives curb. If bombs are outlawed only outlaws will have bombs. The NBA has pledged to do everything in its power to block this rash step by the administration and urges every free American to write his congressman.

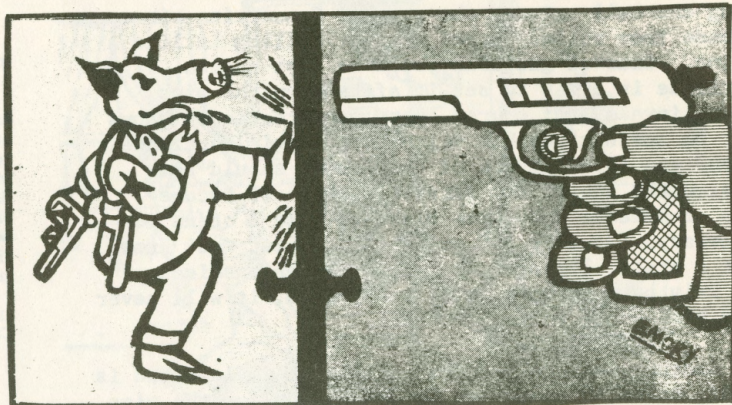
S. F. LORD.

Annapolis.





Another idea, (ed. note--this idea is rather novel, perhaps infeasible, but definitely inspired) is to manufacture blow guns. The blow guns itself can be made from bamboo poles that have been hollowed out. If the jungle isn't near enough and you can't find any bamboo, try a piece of aluminum pipe or tube, or use your head and find something else. The darts for the blowgun can be made from toothpicks with regular pins attached to them with a fine grade of wire. For stability in flight a small feather or piece of paper can be attached to the end of the toothpick. The pin can be dipped into a liquid solution of LSD. Experimentation would soon enable one to become an expert shot. The psychological effect on the pigs would indeed be interesting to see. It would probably take only one or two successful shots to make the pigs run at the sight of our blowguns. If there are no pigs around, we could shoot each other.



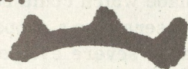
If you observe the enclosed map, you will note that the pigs have in the past tried to outflank the people by moving into the Hill Area quadrangles from Knox road. Thus it is dangerous to assemble in these areas unless a clear path of escape is present. Also, as the pigs charge up the South Parade Field they tire quickly and slow down. We can use the terrain to our advantage. Pigs are generally fat and further weighted down with all that riot gear. We can run faster and because of the local terrain, we can command the heights. But always be alert to pig flanking maneuvers and undercover pigs in your midst. Learn to deal with gas and to respect it, but don't overrate its power, it is a nuisance not a physical threat. Just don't let it pin you down and don't run from it.....respect it as a nuisance.



## MAP

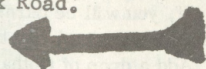
### Student Lines:

These symbols indicate appropriate areas where we have staged successful holding actions against Pig charges.



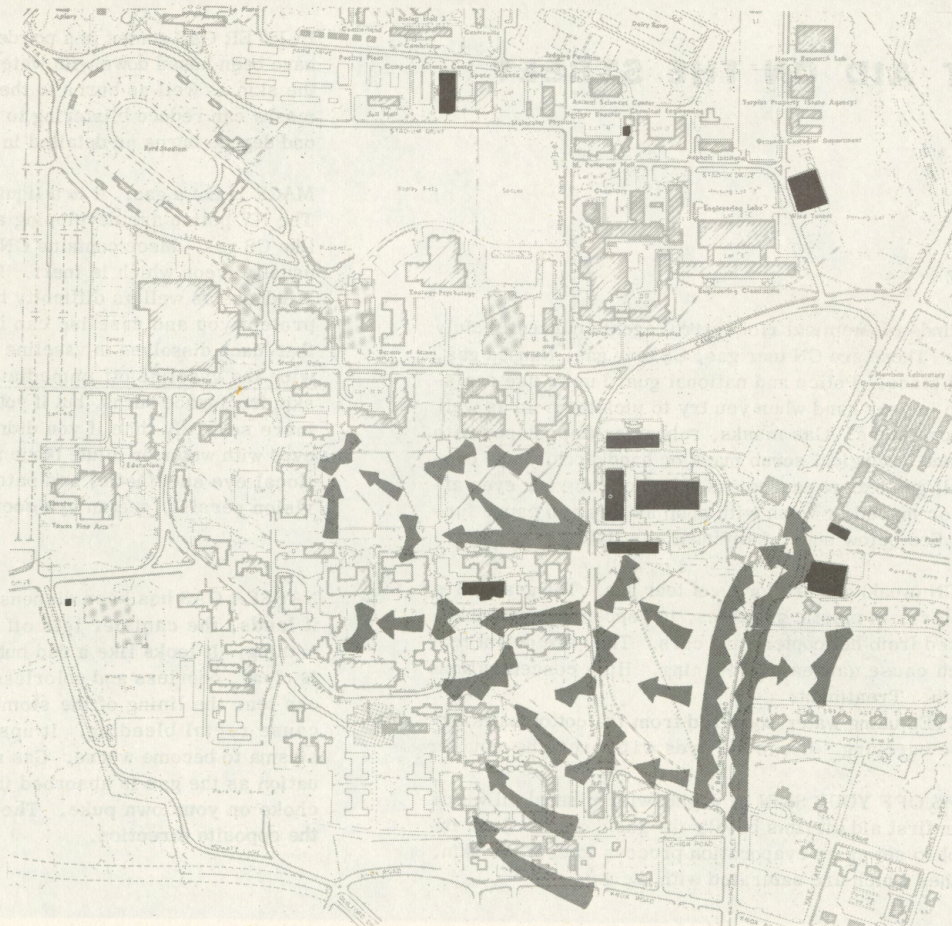
### Pigs:

These symbols indicate typical pig maneuvers. Note the flanking charge up Knox Road.



### Targets:

Likely targets for destruction have been marked on the map. They include: the transformer off Mowatt Lane, Communications Center in basement of Skinner Building, the Administration and Armory Complex, the pig station, computer, reactor, wind tunnel, et al. Seize the Time.





## FIRST AID ON THE STREET

### GAS AND MACE

There are five kinds of chemical riot control agents currently (July 1969) being used. These are CN tear gas, CS tear gas, Nausea gas, Blister gas, and Mace. Police and national guard units use canisters that blow up in your hand when you try to pick them up as well as conventional canisters. Gas masks, rubber or improvised with wet 4 x 4 gauze and a surgical scrub mask or handkerchief are protection against all gas except nausea gas. Do not rub your eyes after being gased or maced or wash with soap as this can cause further irritation. See below under individual gas listings.

CS (strong) and CN (weak) gas are forms of tear gas. The gas comes in various canisters, in plastic grenades, in pepper fog machines, and can be sprayed from helicopters and cars. They are potent tear gas agents which cause nausea and burning. High concentrations have caused death. Treatment:

1. IRRIGATE EYES using water squeezed from the cotton balls everyone should be carrying. Clean the eyes with over-the-counter eye drops.
2. GET THE GAS OFF YOUR SKIN by wiping with mineral oil which should be in your first aid kit (this breaks the gas down) or flood the skin with alcohol to set up an evaporation process to cool the skin. Remove all clothes which are saturated with the gas.

BLISTER GAS comes in a powder and is thrown in crowds after they have been hosed down with water. It causes second degree burns to the skin as well as burns to the lungs. Protective clothing and gas masks can reduce blistering to a minimum. Treat blisters as second degree burns as detailed in any first aid manual.

MACE is not a gas. It is a liquid and is propelled from a spray can. The NY police are developing a Mace grenade which could be used like CS gas. Mace contains CN gas and kerosene plus a propellant, usually freon which is inert. Mace can cause severe eye pain and blindness as well as difficulty breathing. Goggles for the eyes will protect you and vaseline can be put on the skin if you remember that Mace dissolves in vaseline and therefore after macing you must wipe the vaseline off immediately. The vaseline will protect your skin from mace burns, but if you don't wipe it off, you will be burned more severely than if you didn't use vaseline at all. Irrigate the eyes with water or dilute boric acid solution. Add a drop of Opthane (local eye anesthetic) and patch for one hour. If pain or blurred vision persist, see an eye doctor.

NAUSEA GAS has been dispensed only in canisters to date. When it lands, the canister lets off a small puff of smoke and then... nothing. It looks like a dud but it's highly dangerous since the gas is clear, odorless and colorless. It causes intense vomiting which can tear the lining of the stomach and instant diarrhea which can cause rectal bleeding. It upsets your judgement and can cause asthma to become worse. Gas masks are dangerous in this one situation as the gas is absorbed in the skin and if you vomit, you can choke on your own puke. The only thing to do is run like hell in the opposite direction.



## ANIMAL FARM

As the saying goes, "know thy enemy" but on this campus that will be very difficult because the FBI has been seeding our ranks with informers and undercover cops. DRUM has, and will continue to try to keep you informed. On the right are pictures of some overt "undercover" kops. They don't look like us and thus are easy to spot. We will supply you with some real "undercover" kops in a future printing.



State Kop (photographer)



State Kop



State Kop



Officer Brockwood  
Campus Kop



Lt. Perkins  
Campus Kop



Lt. Downs  
Campus Kop



## LEGAL FIRST AID —

### or what to do when you find yourself in the pigs' corral

As repression grows, people fighting against racism and war are increasingly subject to harassment by local police and Federal agents. This article is provided as a means of keeping people informed of their rights.

If you are not under arrest, you have a legal right to refuse to talk to or accompany a policeman, FBI man, or other variety of pig. You should not try to outwit them— simply remain silent.

If you are placed under arrest, you should be aware of your basic constitutional rights, although rarely will you find a pig who has heard of them or will listen to them. In case you should find the unusual non-repressive pig, your constitutional rights are stated below:

1. If you are stopped and/or arrested by the police, you may remain silent; you do not have to answer any questions about alleged crimes; you should provide your name and address only if requested (although it is not absolutely clear that you must do so,) But then do so, and at all times remember the fifth amendment.

2. If a police officer is not in uniform, ask him to show his identification. He has no authority over you unless he properly identifies himself. Beware of persons posing as police officers.

3. Police have no right to search your car or your home unless they have a search warrant, probable cause, or your consent. They may conduct no exploratory search, that is, one for evidence of a crime unconnected with the one you are being questioned about. (Thus, a stop for an auto violation does not give the right to search the auto.) You are not required to consent to a search; therefore, you should not consent IN FRONT OF WITNESSES IF POSSIBLE. If you do not consent, the police will have the burden in court of showing probable cause. Arrest may be corrected later.

4. You may NOT RESIST ARREST FORCIBLY OR BY GOING LIMP, even if you are innocent. To do so is a separate crime of which you can be convicted even if you are acquitted of the original charge. DO NOT RESIST ARREST UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES.

5. If you are stopped and/or arrested the police may search you by patting you on the outside of your clothing. You can be stripped of your personal possessions. Do not carry anything that includes the name of your employer or friends.

6. Do not engage in "friendly" conversation with officers on the way to or at the station. Once you are arrested there is little likelihood that anything you say will get you released.

7. As soon as you have been booked, you have the right to complete at least two phone calls— one to a relative, friend, or attorney; the other to a bail bondsman.

8. You must be allowed to hire and see an attorney immediately.



9. You do not have to give any statement to the police, nor do you have to sign any statement you might give them; and, therefore, you should not sign anything. Take the fifth and fourteenth amendments, because you cannot be forced to testify against yourself.

10. You must be allowed to post bail in most cases, but you must be able to pay the bail bondsman's fee. If you cannot pay the fee, you may ask the judge to release you from custody without bail or to lower your bail. But he does not have to do so.

11. The police must bring you into the court or release you within 48 hours after your arrest (unless the time ends on a week-end or holiday and they must bring you before a judge the first day court is in session.)

12. If you do not have the money to hire an attorney, IMMEDIATELY ASK THE POLICE TO GET YOU AN ATTORNEY WITHOUT CHARGE.

13. When arrested don't expect a pig to abide by your rights listed here.

University Legal Defense Committee - 277-9094

ACLU - 474-1353, 483-3830

National Lawyers Guild - 965-1144

Drug Offenders Rights Committee - 244-6688

Washington Area Military and Draft Law Panel - 296-5855





## THE CASE AGAINST THE PILL

It is estimated that about 8.5 million American women are taking oral contraceptives. The "pill" has been available for ten years, and in widespread use for five. They are rated as the most effective method of contraception-- the failure rate is around 1%. However, while the pill may be "safe" in terms of preventing pregnancy, a great body of evidence is accumulating to indicate that it is not at all safe in terms of health. Most women are not aware that the pill was never thoroughly tested before being placed on the market, nor that studies show a relationship between the pill and heart disease, blood clots, diabetes, possibly cancer, and numerous other side effects. Such information has been purposely suppressed in this country. Most women are now taking the pill as a result of uninformed consent. Many would not take the pill if they were fully aware of the possible side effects. After the Senate hearings on the pill held by the committee chaired by Gaylord Nelson last January (1970), roughly one million women discontinued use of the pill. Here are some of the points brought out by medical testimony at the Nelson hearings:

1. Estrogen, the main component of all contraceptive pills, is carcinogenic (cancer-inducing) in mice, rats, rabbits, hamsters and dogs. All chemicals that produce tumors in humans produce them in animals, frequently at the same site.

2. In humans, estrogen has been shown to accelerate the growth of existing tumors. ("Estrogen is to cancer what fertilizer is to wheat" testified Dr. Roy Hertz, former chief of the reproduction branch of the Institute of Child Health and Human Development.)

3. In young women with breast cancer, the removal of the ovaries to suppress estrogen production results in improvement in about  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the cases.

4. Since genetic factors play a role in breast cancer, women with a familial history of the disease should not use oral contraceptives.

5. Tissue effects on the breast have been noted among pill users, though correlation is lacking due to insufficient data.

6. Major clotting reactions occur on the order of 1 reaction per 2000 pill users annually.

7. Pill deaths at the moment are estimated at between 3 and 4 per 100,000 users annually.

8. Drug companies, the FDA and the AMA have systematically attempted to conceal information and deny risks to pill users. A perusal of pamphlets on the pill by the manufacturers shows a failure to reveal any of the pill's risks. "Some of the pamphlets mislead and misinform, others are frankly dangerous, but all have one thing in common, they all seem to disparage the reader's right to know" Dr. Edmond Kassouf told the Senate hearing.

Dr. Hertz concluded, in his testimony, that "In view of the general availability of somewhat less effective but even more feasible alternative methods of contraception, readily supplementable by the surgical interruption of inadvertent pregnancies by qualified physicians, I can visualize only



rare circumstance indeed in which I would recommend estrogen-progestagen for contraceptive use."

Another revealing statement was that of Dr. Philip Ball, a specialist in internal medicine from Indiana: "Several near tragic examples of thromboembolism caused me to slow up my prescribing of contraceptive medication six years ago, and finally to cease totally prescribing the birth control pill some four years ago. I have seen women with thrombophlebitis, skin pigmentation, edema, weight gain, nausea, irritable bowel syndrome, backache, cancer of the breast, rheumatoid arthritis-like syndrome, monilial vaginitis, uterine fibroids, erythema nodosum, temporary and alarming hypertension, and women with abnormal thyroid and liver function tests.

"But more than any other problems, I have seen women who are chronically tired, or depressed, or lacking in libido, or complaining frequently of migraine-like headaches, often of an incapacitating nature. These symptoms may occur singly or apparently rather frequently together in the same woman. ....Medical research has got to offer something better than this. Physicians will probably look back on the contraceptive pill era of the past five years with some embarrassment."

Dr. Ball spoke strongly against the argument that pills are "safer than pregnancy," or safer than other human activities which have an associated risk: "It is of no relevance to say that the pill causes less trouble than cigarette smoking- doctors do not prescribe cigarettes. It is not sensible to say that birth control pills are safer than pregnancy- we don't prescribe pregnancy. The question is simply, are the pills safer than the IUD or safer than the diaphragm or safer than the foams or the condom? And the answer is clearly NO."

"Is there perhaps a sexual double standard or sex discrimination that works in this seeming insistence of our medical profession to force the pill on women rather than men? (Note: a male pill was developed at the same time as the female pill, and the male reproductive system is simpler than the female, so there is theoretically less that can go wrong.) Is the pill safe enough for women but a male contraceptive pill is not safe enough for men? The simple fact that women have the babies should not mean that they should be discriminated against by being the only ones subjected to chemical contraception. Is there anyone that would guess how many men would take a male sterility pill if the list of possible side effects were made known in advance and the frequency of periodic exams were explained to the men?"

A study of 35,000 pill users over a three year period, made by Dr. Myron Melamed and Hilliard Dubrow found that early cervical cancer was significantly more prevalent among pill users than women employing diaphragms. The AMA refused to publish this study- it finally appeared in the British Medical Journal. Dr. Louis Hellman, chairman of the FDA advisory committee on OB/GYN has said that preliminary results of research on 65,000 women implicated the pill as a cause of cancer, but no cause and effect relationship had been definitely established. One wonders why the pill is allowed to remain on the market, when cyclamates were so quickly removed even though in the cyclamate tests all that was shown was that in certain cases, and only when massive doses were administered, did cyclamates cause cancer in rats.

Dr. Herbert Ratner, the editor of Child and Family Magazine, wrote the following in an article on the medical hazards of the pill: "To withdraw a drug once on the market is considerably more difficult than to get a drug on the market. FDA originally approved the pill (Enovid) as safe for marketing



on the basis of studies on only 132 women who had taken the pill consecutively for 12 months or more." (Note: In the original study at least two women died of effects of the pill. Since then the number of deaths has far exceeded the total number of women in the original study.)

In his article, Dr. Ratner calls the pill, "...the most dangerous drug ever introduced for use by the healthy in respect to lethality and major complications." He goes on to say, "To admit mistakes is not characteristic of the American scene. Government agencies are no exception. In addition, the pressures and manipulations by drug firms-- and the people they subsidize-- to prevent a drug from being removed from the market can be extraordinary. This is especially true for the pill. Everyone prefers to believe the pill is safe. It is the most psychologically acceptable birth control agent for women (and men) because of its separation in time and place from the love act. It is a boon to physicians, because the writing of a prescription is the quickest and simplest of medical arts...It is a fabulous money maker..."

"Perhaps the most fallacious argument in defense of the pill is that it prevents the hazards of pregnancy. How a pill which places the woman in a continuous state of false pregnancy, which in turn reproduces the illnesses of occasional pregnancies, can be considered an advantage is beyond scientific comprehension... the alternative to the pill is not pregnancy but other and safer means of conception control. Also, it is prior poor health that contributes to most of the deaths in pregnancy. Contrasting the death rate of healthy women on the pill to healthy pregnant women results in an entirely different comparison."

"There is even a more basic error; viz., the failure to realize that false pregnancy is a disease, not a normal state.

...Three examples suffice. In pregnancy, the vascular system of the body adjusts to accomodate a rapidly enlarging uterus. In false or pill induced pseudo-pregnancy, the pelvic vascular system increases the blood supply, but there is no enlarging uterus to utilize the increase. This results in extensive pelvic congestion....Such unnatural congestion introduces a whole series of factors predisposing to thrombosis and embolic phenomena."

"The second example relates to the hypercoaguable state of pregnancy. This state provides a means whereby rapid clotting may take place at the site of the placental separation. Because it serves no purpose in false pregnancy, its only contribution is to make the patient potentially more susceptible to intravascular thrombosis. The pill introduces the risk without the compensatory advantage. The third example relates to the well known protection pregnancy or embryonic tissue confer against certain cancers in the lower animal... this protection is not conferred in the absence of the fetus... a state of false pregnancy is pathologic and a monstrosity of nature."

"...No method of pregnancy spacing, even though highly effective, is justifiable if it endangers life or health, and the pill should have been removed from the market years ago...How many deaths, how many disabilities, how many newly discovered disease conditions associated with the pill must there be before the FDA, in terms of its regulatory responsibility, feels obligated to act?"

Today 8.5 million American women are the guinea pigs in the largest drug experiment in history-- conducted by a medical establishment that is overwhelmingly male. Much of the pressure on women to use the pill comes from the men around us too-- how many women use the pill because we are afraid men will hassle about sex if we go off? Contraception should be a shared responsibility!



### The alternatives to the pill.

Intrauterine devices. An IUD is usually a plastic coil, loop or ring that is inserted into the uterus. It is not completely understood why its presence prevents conception. The plastic usually has a core of metal in order to make possible x-ray location of the device if needed.

Insertion of an IUD, if done by an experienced medical person, is short and painless. Insertion is generally easier with women who have had a child, miscarriage or abortion. The major problem with the IUD is the possibility of its expulsion by the uterine muscles. Other side-effects that are encountered are: pains similar to menstrual cramps, irregular bleeding during the month, and abnormally heavy menstrual flow. The most serious dangers are uterine perforation and Pelvic Inflammatory disease. The IUD's effectiveness is better than any other single method except the pill.

A new form of IUD developed recently at Johns Hopkins, known as the Dalkon Shield, is reputed to have less side effects and a lower pregnancy rate than the older IUD's. It is about 99% effective in preventing pregnancy, and is also reported to have a very low expulsion rate.

Diaphragms. A diaphragm is a round rubber dome which has a flat or circular spring rim that fits over the cervix. It provides a physical barrier blocking the sperm from the cervix, the opening of the uterus. Often a spermicidal jelly is put inside the dome of the diaphragm, to kill any sperm which may get past the diaphragm's rim. If the diaphragm is properly inserted, it cannot be felt by either sexual partner.

A prescription is needed to get a diaphragm. This is to insure that a woman has been properly fitted and instructed in its use. While somewhat less effective than the IUD, the diaphragm in combination with a spermicide is an effective method, and not subject to dangerous side effects.

Spermicidal foams, creams and jellies. In recent years spermicidal preparations have been used by themselves for contraceptive purposes, as well as in combination with a mechanical device. However used alone they are rather less effective in preventing pregnancy than they are when combined with diaphragm or condom. (see below.) Probably most women will find the aerosol foams the best form of spermicide. It is less "messy" than the others, and costs less per application. Suppository spermicides are not recommended, because they often fail to completely block the cervical opening with spermicide. Women who douche should not do so for at least six hours after intercourse if they are using spermicides, since they will dilute or remove the spermicide without effectively eliminating live sperm.

Condoms. The condom is a rubber or animal membrane worn over the penis during coitus, which prevents sperm from entering the cervix. The condom is in fact a highly effective method of contraception, which has been under-emphasized because of the tendency to make contraception a purely female responsibility. To produce even greater effectiveness, the use of condoms can be combined with a foam or other spermicide. Such a combination should be as effective as the pill, and produces no side effects. Condoms should be worn throughout intercourse, since there is always the danger of early ejaculation. During the loss of erection following ejaculation, there is a possibility of leakage from the open end of the condom, or the slipping off of the condom. Hence the penis should be withdrawn fairly soon after orgasm.

Non-coital sex. While not generally listed as a contraceptive technique, it is well worth noting that conventional intercourse is by no means the only route to sexual gratification. It should also be emphasized that no woman should feel required to have intercourse at the risk of pregnancy, in situations where proper precautions have not been taken.



## ABORTION

Abortion is the deliberate termination of an unwanted pregnancy. It should properly be regarded as an extension, or back-up, for contraception techniques. There are only four safe medical abortion techniques:

Dilation and curettage. The dilation and curettage (D&C) method is generally used only on women who are less than three months pregnant. The doctor first widens the cervical passage by passing a series of gradually larger metal dilators into the cervix. When the cervix is sufficiently dilated, a curette is inserted and the lining of the uterus is gently scraped loose. The D&C is a relatively safe and easy method of abortion-- the risk is less than in a full term pregnancy-- IF IT IS PERFORMED BY A TRAINED PERSON UNDER STERILE CONDITIONS.

Vacuum aspiration. This method is also generally used only in the first three months of pregnancy. The method operates on a vacuum principle-- the internal lining of the uterus is gently pulled away, flows through the aspirator and tubing and then into a bottle. Again, the method is simple and safe provided it is done by a trained person with the proper equipment.

Saline solution. This technique is used for later pregnancies. It involves drawing out amniotic fluid from the "water bag" that surrounds the fetus, and replacing it with a saline solution. This kills the fetus, and usually induces a miscarriage within 36 hours. This technique should be performed in a hospital.

Hysterotomy. A hysterotomy (not to be confused with a hysterectomy) is a miniature caesarean delivery. It entails cutting through the abdominal and uterine walls and removing the fetus. This is a surgical operation, and must be done in a hospital.

NO OTHER METHODS OF ABORTION ARE SAFE. THEY CAN RESULT IN INFECTION, SEVERE PAIN AND DEATH. ABORTIONS MUST ONLY BE PERFORMED BY A COMPETENT MEDICALLY TRAINED PERSON UNDER ASEPTIC CONDITIONS.

Getting abortions in Maryland and the District of Columbia. In the past few years Maryland and the District have passed so-called "liberalized" abortion laws. These laws make it possible for women to obtain abortions for the purpose of either saving the life or protecting the physical or mental health of the mother.

The general procedure for a women who wishes an abortion on the grounds that pregnancy would endanger her mental health is the following: She first is recommended for an abortion by her gynecologist. She is then referred to one or two psychiatrists for evaluation. If they recommend that the abortion be performed, their recommendation must often be approved by a hospital board. The typical cost is around \$700: \$300 to the doctor doing the operation, \$300 in hospital fees, and \$150 for psychiatrists.

These "liberalized" laws have obvious disadvantages. The cost of the procedure outlined above is clearly prohibitive for poor women. It's cheaper if one uses public health clinic facilities-- but here one finds that the privileges of the "liberal" laws disappear. The Public Health department has refused to honor abortion requests on what they call "pseudo-psychiatric" grounds. In truth the psychiatric evaluation is often a game, and doctor and patient know it. However women with private doctors and hospitals are able to get the necessary recommendations, while poor women are not.



The basic thing wrong with both the old and the liberalized laws is that women are not allowed to control their own bodies and determine whether or not they wish to bear a child. That women wish to make this decision themselves is proven by the fact that each year 1.2 million women risk their health and even their lives by having illegal abortions to rid themselves of unwanted pregnancies. Fully 350,000 suffer post-operative complications such as infection, hemorrhaging and sterility.

Despite the horrors forced on women who most resort to illegal abortions, only New York state has a law which, theoretically, permits women abortion on demand. Maryland could have had a similar law, but it was vetoed by Marshall Marvin Mandel last spring. D.C.'s law was recently declared unconstitutional, so it now has no abortion law whatever-- however D.C. doctors and hospitals are operating as if the law was in effect, so abortion is not granted simply at the request of a woman.

# OUR LADY OF PITY MERCY HOSPITAL



I'M SORRY MISS DENNING, BUT YOU HAVE CLEARLY FAILED TO CONVINCE THIS BOARD THAT THE PROPER CONTINUANCE OF YOUR PREGNANCY WOULD IN ANY WAY IMPAIR YOUR PHYSICAL OR MENTAL HEALTH... IN FACT, IT IS OUR FERVENT HOPE THAT THE MINOR HARDSHIP OF A FOURTH ILLEGITIMATE CHILD WILL GIVE YOU CAUSE TO BEHAVE IN A MORE RESPONSIBLE MANNER IN THE FUTURE....

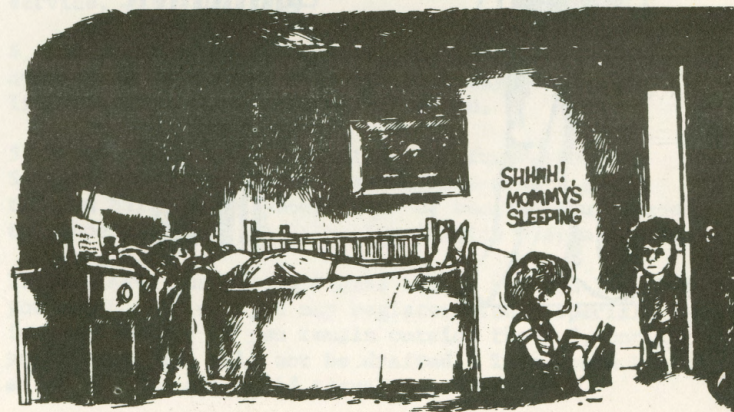


It is the right of every woman to decide whether or not to bear a child. However the issue is broader than the repeal of existing abortion laws- social organization must be based on human needs, not profit. Health care is a national responsibility, and all health services should be free. Only a society offering free abortion to all who desire it will offer women a liberated future.

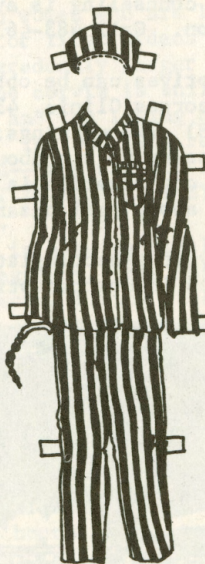
Abortion counseling is available from Washington Women's Liberation. Call 483-4632 or 232-5145.

Contraceptives can be obtained at Planned Parenthood, Prince Georges Clinic, 4318 Hamilton Street, Hyattsville. (779-6848) Two warnings: some women have found that it was necessary to lie about their marital status at PP; also the organization is apparently not up on the latest research about pill hazards.

Most private gynecologists will not hassle single girls interested in contraception- but avoid older Catholics.







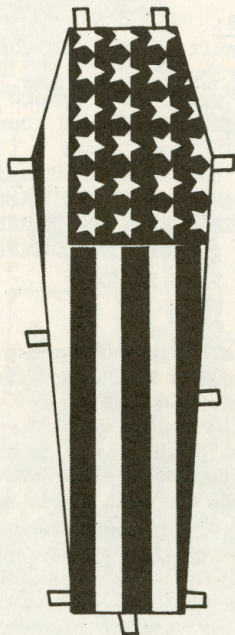
## DRAFT DODGER'S DIGEST

In his response to the possibility of being drafted, any reasonable person should have no qualms about lying, cheating, misrepresentation, perjury, fraud, theft, expatriation, bribery or simple obstinacy if any of these can help him to avoid being drafted. However, if he must deal with the problem in a rational way, he should start by reading Guide to the Draft, by Arlo Tatum and Joseph S. Tuchinsky (Beacon Press, paperback \$1.95.) He should seek counseling from a competent draft counselor: last year draft counseling was available at the Student Union, and presumably it will again be available. Counseling is also obtainable at the Washington Peace Center, located at the Quaker Meeting House, 2111 Florida Avenue NW in Washington (234-2000), and the Washington Area Military and Draft Law Panel, 1724 20th Street NW (232-0311). It is important to seek help early-- if you wait until you receive a I-A or an induction notice, you will find your options severely limited.

In the final analysis, you have five basic alternatives once you are registered for the draft. (ed. note: It comes to mind that if you don't register, you can't be drafted. This has been tried successfully in at least one little publicized case.) The alternatives:

1. Military service by enlisting in the active service or reserves, volunteering for induction, or being drafted. No radical would do this, unless it was with the intention of trying to subvert the military from the inside.





2. Deferment or exemption until past draft age by qualifying for one or more of 12 classifications. If these postpone induction until you reach 26, you are usually safe from being drafted under present Regulations.
3. Conscientious objection by applying for and getting one of two classifications, making you eligible to be drafted into noncombatant military service (usually in the Army Medical Corps.) or into civilian alternate service.
4. Emigration by leaving the United States for another country which will let you stay, with the likelihood that you will never return.
5. Prison for being convicted of refusing to obey Selective Service orders, because you aren't given the you believe you should have or because you refuse to cooperate with the Selective Service System at all.

If you leave the United States before you are 18, when you reach that age you may register with a special foreign board. If you remain outside the U.S. until you are 26, you will not be drafted. This could be a ball if you dig world travel.



## THE DOPE ON DOPE

The politics of dope is confusing. For many white middle class people, drugs are associated with radicalism, yet in the ghetto drugs symbolize slavery. In Vietnam dope helps GI's forget the horror around them-- thus permitting them to kill more!

If the politics of drug use is unclear, the fact of their presence around college campuses is not. While neither condemning nor recommending their use, we present herewith some basic information about the local drug scene.

### PRICES:

grass \$15-20 per ounce, \$100-170 per lb., \$200-260 per kilo

hash \$5-10 per gram, \$25-40 per ¼ ounce, \$60-85 per ounce

speed (dexamil) 25¢-40¢ per capsule for small quantities

speed (biphetamine-black beauties) 25¢-50¢ per capsule

acid \$1-2.50 per tab

mescaline \$1-2.50 per tab

### AVAILABILITY:

Grass is readily available- the shortage of a few months ago seems to have completely ended.

Hash is hard to find. Speed, acid and mesc are fairly readily available.

### QUALITY:

A lot of the grass around is homegrown, and relatively poor. The good stuff is mostly Mexican; it may be somewhat more expensive. Pills always involve an element of uncertainty.

### WARNINGS:

Our consultant advises the following procedures in making drug purchases:

Try everything before buying

Check weights and count pills or tabs yourself

Don't front money

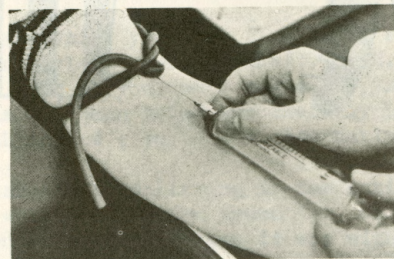
Don't deal with strangers.

BE AWARE THAT THE CAMPUS WILL BE CRAWLING WITH UNDERCOVER AGENTS AND NARKS THIS FALL. Watch out for that new guy who looks like a freak and is always trying to get up a party.

### BUSTS:

A special legal aid group exists to help drug offenders. It is called the Drug Offenders Rights Committee. Phone number is 244-6688.

You should also bear in mind that dorm rooms, like any other place of residence, cannot legally be searched without a warrant to do so.



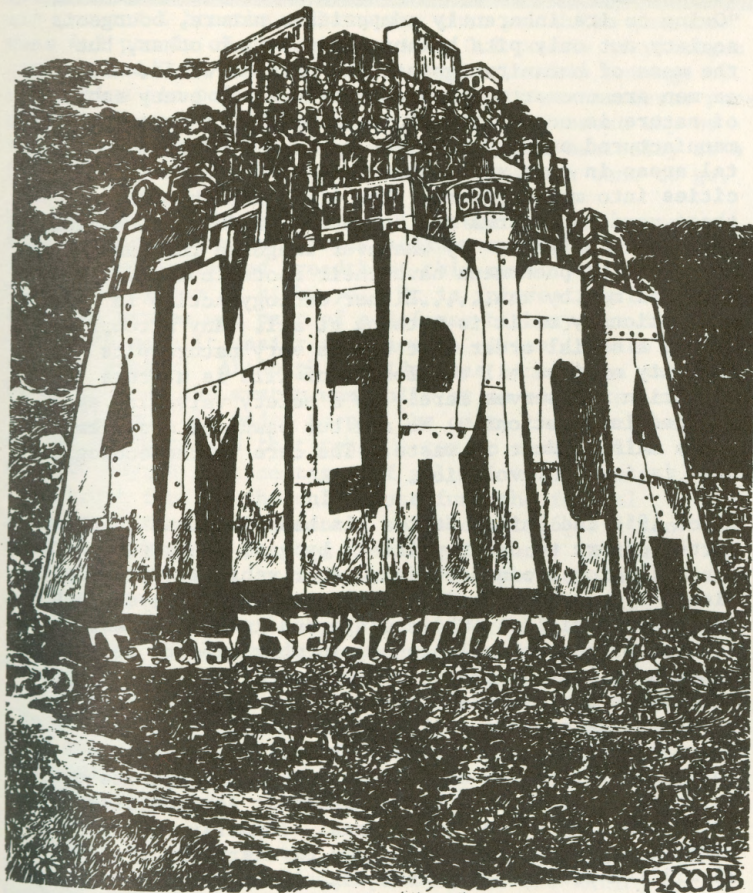


## The Breakdown of the Environmental Niche

The present human does not understand his relationship within the food cycle. He does not understand his relationship with trees, parks, squirrels, streams and other nonhuman life forms. He has lost contact with his ecological niche. In an article, which you must read, in Ramparts Murray Bookchin put it thusly, "Modern society is literally undoing the work of organic evolution. If this process continues unabated, the earth may be reduced to a level of biotic simplicity where humanity---whose welfare depends profoundly upon the complex food chains in the soil, on the land surface and in the oceans---will no longer be able to sustain itself as a viable animal species."

Ideally, one gives and receives from his environment for the mutual survival and enjoyment of both. The present human is content to take from the environment without returning, and the result is that the environment is dying and being covered in steel and concrete shrouds.

Wayne H. Davis wrote in the New Republic, "I define as most seriously overpopulated that the nation whose people by virtue of their numbers and activities are most rapidly decreasing the ability of the land to support human life." Americans, by virtue of their technology and affluence consume almost two thirds of what the earth produces. Neither population control nor the limiting of technology can possibly solve this inequality.



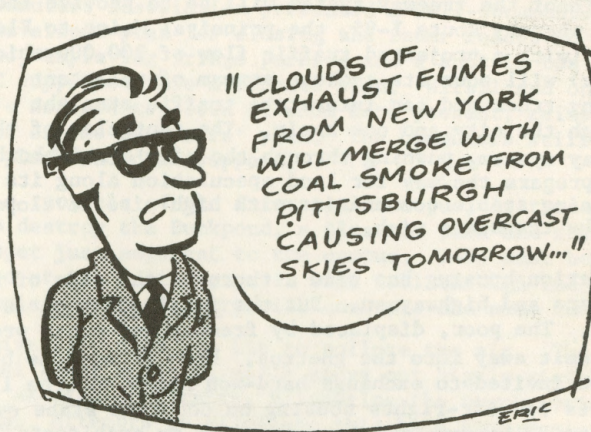
R. COBB



air you and I breathe. Every day that you drive you produce 4.2 pounds of carbon monoxide, 0.2 pounds of nitrogen oxides, and 0.35 pounds of hydrocarbons. This tonnage of automotive air pollution increases yearly as Americans purchase more cars to drive more miles. The reasons why we do this are complex and interconnected, but basically it's because it's the only way we can get where we want to go.

The Federal Aid Highway Act of 1958 was created to make this easier. This interstate highway system has connected the length and breadth of this country with a beautiful system of highways. It is interesting to note that the system was part of a defense highway act designed to make it easier to evacuate cities in case of nuclear attack. Although the idea has since been shown to be ridiculous the system was built at an estimated cost of \$100 billion. In order to pay the cost, the government set up a trust fund that takes a tax on every gallon of gas you buy and a percentage of all the tolls you pay. This trust fund is the only trust fund the federal government runs; it presently holds about \$6½ billion all for highways. As long as there is money in that fund, highways will be built. The managers of this trust fund are the very interests that seek to gain from it--the Highway Lobby. This powerful, unholy alliance of oil, trucking, automobile and road-building interests have helped bring our nation's cities to the brink of environmental and social ruin. Through the use of raw economic and political power, these bandits have bulldozed their freeways through homes and neighborhoods, parks and businesses. They have made the air in our cities unfit to breath.

A careful scrutiny of the maps, legends and texts of the highway plan paints a dismal picture for the Nation's Capital--a future where the old Federal City has become an island of security for the rich, living and employed



#### EVENING WEATHER FORECAST

in high-rise building and elegantly restored homes. The poor, driven from their dilapidated apartments and rundown townhouses, will be pushed up across the Fall Line into Upper Cardoza and Mt. Pleasant. These communities in turn will await the day when their once pleasant residential areas will be bulldozed for more high-rise buildings, and the dreary cycle of dilapidation, migration and renewal will commence again.

The freeway system will serve a double function. On the one hand, it will carve the city into ghettos for the rich and for the poor--ghettos to which the rich will flock by choice, there to dwell in the convenient and uninvolved safety, ringed around by a protective network of rail lines and freeways. The poor will be shoved into their ghettos, and left to rot in social and physical isolation from the prosperous city around them. The other



Concerning the limited population growth movement the radical must think of its relevance to his human yearnings. Mr. Bookchin says it better, "The reduction of population growth to a mere ratio between birth rates and death rates obscures the many complex social factors that enter into both statistics. A rising or declining birth rate is not a simple biological datum, any more than is a rising or declining death rate. Both are subject to the influences of the economic status of the individual, the nature of the family structures, the values of society, the status of women, the attitude towards children, the culture of the community, and so forth. A change in any single factor interacts with the remainder to produce the statistical data called "birth rate" and "death rate". Culled from such abstract ratios, population growth rates can easily be used to foster authoritarian controls and finally a totalitarian society, especially if neo-Malthusian propaganda and the failure of voluntary birth control are used as an excuse. In arguing that forcible measures of birth control and a calculated policy of indifference to hunger may be necessary to stabilize world populations, the Neo-Malthusians are already creating a climate of opinion that will make genocidal policies and authoritarian institutions socially acceptable.

We are further informed, by Barry Commoner, that young people today are the first generation to carry strontium 90 in their bones, DDT in their fat and asbestos in their lungs; their bodies will record the results of these environmental insults to human health...Not only are such elements and compounds a threat in themselves, but the interactions which they induce in body chemicals may be lethal to human cell colonies. These chemicals and a multitude of others with which we undo our own

biological system. Again to quote Murray Bookchin. "Owing to its inherently competitive nature, bourgeois society not only pits humans against each other, but the mass of humanity against the natural world. Just as men are converted into commodities, so every aspect of nature is converted into a commodity, a resource to be manufactured and merchandised wantonly. Entire continental areas in turn are converted into factories and cities into marketplaces. The liberal euphemisms for these unadorned terms are "growth", "industrial society", and "urban blight". By whatever language they are described, the phenomena have their roots in the domination of man by man.....Either ecology action is revolutionary or it is nothing at all. Any attempt to reform a social order that by its very nature pits humanity against all the forces of life is a gross deception and serves merely as a safety valve for established institutions." We are but pawns of a system whose main product is waste. The cure to the ecological mess is in the revolution.

Since 1958 the United States has been involved in a concerted effort to destroy itself by gas. That gas is the air pollution produced by the motor vehicle. Its ingredients are carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides, hydrocarbons, and lead particles. While dangerous in themselves, these combine with other pollutants, in what used to be an atmosphere but now is a potent chemical mixture, to produce ozone and eventually smog. The motor vehicle produces 83% of this pollution nationally. Locally motor vehicles produce 90% of the pollution because Washington lacks any major industry to produce its own various pollutants and has the highest concentration of motor vehicles of any urban area. Annually, the motor vehicle produces 66 million tons of nitrogen oxides, 12 million tons of hydrocarbons, and one million tons of particulate matter. All this tonnage is pumped into the



function of the freeway system will be to provide the means whereby Route I-95, the principal Maine to Florida route (with a projected traffic flow of 200,000 vehicles per day) will pour its endless stream of pollutant bearing truck and car interstate traffic straight through the city and out again. The tentacles of the freeway system, pushing through the city's neighborhoods, will prepare the way for land speculation along its path, replacing stable communities with high-rise developments for the transient rich.

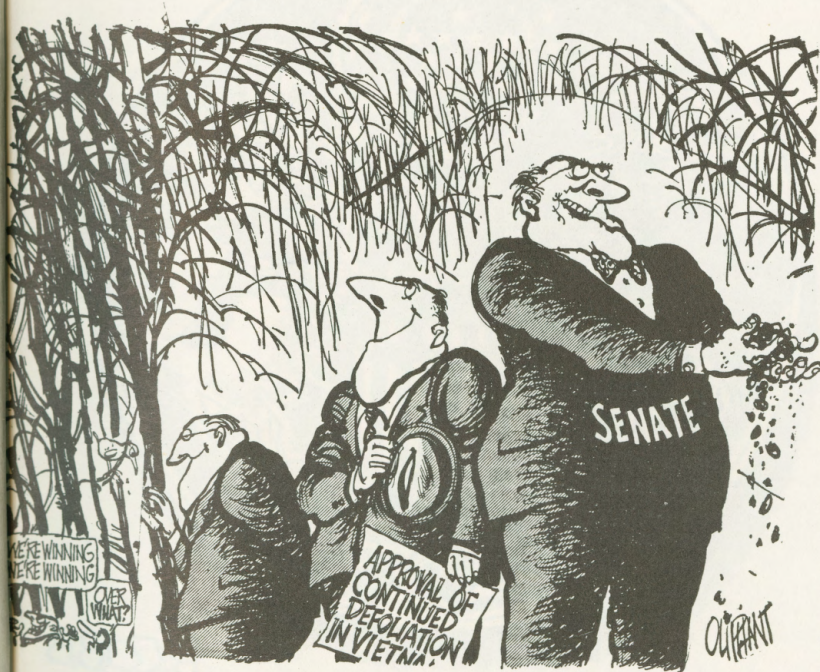
Relocation housing has been a thorn in the side of the planners and highwaymen. But the final solution is now in sight. The poor, displaced by freeway and urban projects will melt away into the ghettos. More prosperous blacks will be invited to exchange hard-won homes on tree lined streets for air-rights housing on concrete slabs over freeways, "integrated" into the city by architects, city-planners, sociologists--the "Design Concept Team" who will make aesthetically pleasing and sociologically palatable the gas chambers caused by the freeway below. The total experience of air rights housing is that it is unsafe for habitation. By such means does racist America propose to solve the problems that cut deepest into our national past, and project into our collective future.

We see the new Washington, politically and humanly stagnant, frozen into a sea of traffic and smog, helpless in the grip of a malaise that affects every aspect of human existence, health, morality, public life, neighborhood development, and human community. We see the new Washington where the American symbol of power, the road, thrusts its way through a city no longer redeemed by its beauties, now dilapidated or gone. The city is an organic being--indeed, it is a

vital extension of man himself and must be treated as a growing living thing that requires informed and loving care for all its members. The habitation of man in full human dignity is the first requisite of the city. Conditions that will make human dignity in the city possible can be secured through the use of those monies now available for those urban renewal projects designed to raise tax revenues be used for housing and community renovation for the people in the cities. These people must be the prime beneficiaries, not the first victims, of urban renewal. The transportation needs of the city must be met by multi-faceted public transit systems that serve all, and not by expressways that serve only the affluent; those interstate highway funds (\$90/10) now dedicated to the construction of unwanted and unneeded urban freeways must be used for the construction of desperately needed public rapid-transit systems. The people must speak out. Help the people, support the work of the Maryland Student Emergency Committee on the Transportation Crises.

In the immediate area of our campus the people and their environment are in turmoil. The University of Maryland campus is actually a microcosm of an urban core. Our campus roads simply aren't designed to handle the amount of traffic using them. The autocratic administration has come up with a typically repressive plan designed to deal with this problem. According to this plan they will setup roadblocks to forbid passage on inner roads to students. This would involve stopping every vehicle and asking several questions. This idiotic plan would cause monstrous tie-ups at every roadblock. The truth is that the administration doesn't give a damn about the safety or environment of the inner campus. The sole purpose of their plan is to insure that the faculty will have access to their parking lots. At a public hear-





"CONSERVATION MAY GO OVER BIG IN AMERICA-- BUT WHAT THE HELL DO THE GOOKS KNOW ABOUT ENVIRONMENT?"

the commuters association presented a well-documented, well-developed plan for closing the inner roads to all traffic, employing fringe parking and a shuttle bus system. MSECTC supported this alternate plan. Witsil and one of Weber's assistants, both of whom were present, refused to comment on the commuters' plan. The commuters still have their plan, and need support.

I-95, a tentacle of the interstate octopus, is threatening to destroy the Duckpond, a pleasant park and relaxation spot just adjacent to the campus. I-95 must be stopped at the Beltway, or it will roll through the park and replace more greenery with concrete and auto fumes.

The University does its bit to pollute the air. The Physical Plant building daily spews out highly visible sulfur dioxide pollutants, blanketing the nearby veterans housing. Attempts to eliminate this have been waylaid by George Weber, Physical Plant director.

Another issue of immediate ecological importance is known as the Prince Georges County Sewer Crisis. Most of what we flush down our drains goes to the Blue Plains sewage treatment plant. This antiquated facility is at  $1\frac{1}{2}$  times capacity. Plans to expand it have been cut by the Interior Department. The county and its sewage agency, the Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission (of recent fame for firing over 40 black workers who exercised their right to strike), have been very lax about installing proper sewage facilities in the county. They prefer instead to permit developers to install septic tanks despite the fact that there is no land in this county that can sustain a septic tank system. Liquid wastes filter through our famous red clay soil into the water table and into the wells we use for drinking water. The county knows this, but prefers to



sacrifice public health and safety to development, i.e. "progress".

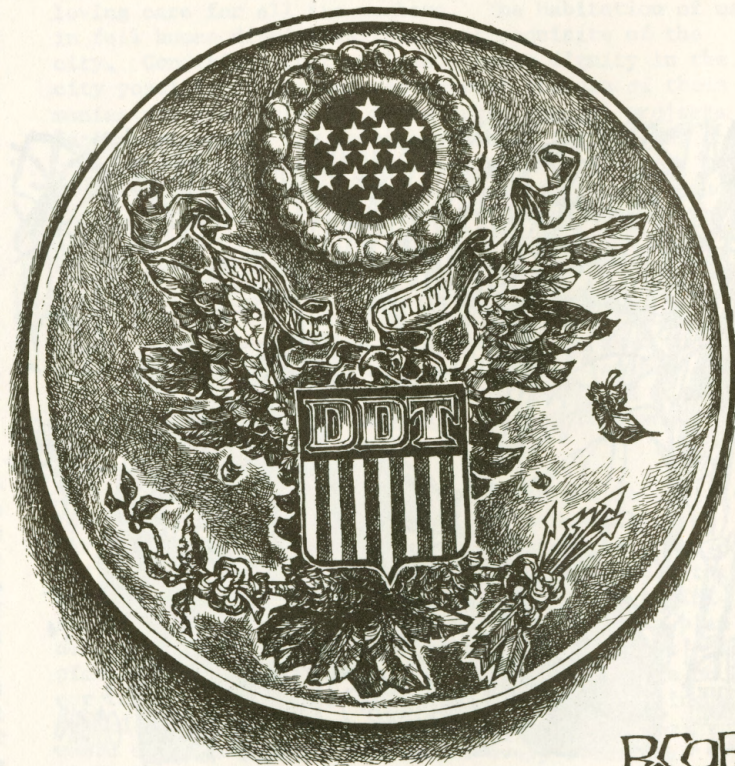
In simple terms WSSC has yielded to the developers, just as National Capital Park and Planning Commission yielded to the road gang. The politicians have yielded to those interests who finance their campaigns. Everyone in power has yielded to the money boys, the fat cats. Meanwhile our environment suffers, the people suffer.

Recently a proposed air pollution code for the state has appeared. Hearings are scheduled for Sept. 25, in Gaithersburg. The state department of Health proposed this watered down piece of crap after failing to get the politicians to pass a strong clean air code. This new proposal only forbids visible pollution not the invisible dangerous gases discussed earlier.

An ecosystem exists not only for the present, but also for the future as well; it must support its future generations. If the ecosystem is murdered, to what may future generations turn for life?

men talk of money and industry  
of hard times and recoveries of  
finance and economics but the  
ants wait and the scorpions wait  
for while men talk they are  
making deserts for the conquering  
and, drought, erosion and desert  
because man cannot learn...

from THE LIFE AND TIMES OF  
ARCHY AND MEHITABEL  
BY Don Marquis



RCOBB



# CAMPUS



## THE . ANATOMY OF A UNIVERSITY

Because the University is a large and bewildering place, there are many, especially newcomers, who do not understand how it functions. For their benefit we would like to present a description of the parts of a University and their functions. At the outset it must be realized that this particular University is not unique, but is only one member of the species *State Universatus, Grandiose Multiversatus*. A typical University is shown here, and its essential parts are labelled and explained.

a) This part of the University is called the food service. It has the job of taking in food for the rest of the body. It has the unfortunate habit of occasionally mistaking garbage for nourishment.

b) This is where sounds are produced, enabling the University to communicate with the outside world. It is called the public relations office. It generally produces either a high squeal or a grunt that sounds like "no comment."

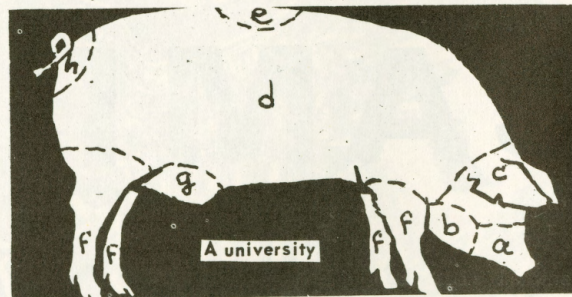
c) This is the faculty. It is supposed to be able to make wise decisions and guide the University. However, it is frequently stricken by a disease known as Avoidance of Controversy, which prevents it from functioning in this manner. Instead it will occupy its time with as activity known as Research.

d) This is the student body. Although it is by far the largest part, the University is so constructed as to prevent the student body from participating in any of its

vital functions. All the student body is supposed to do is fatten itself with knowledge, until such time as it is consumed by Business, Government, and the Military.

e) A small section at the top of the Student Body is called the student government. No one has yet discovered its function.

f) These are the regents. They take the University where they want it to go, which is generally no place. However, they are occasionally moved to action by the mating call of the Conservative Legislature (not shown.)



g) This part of the University is closely associated with the student body, and is called student life. It is responsible for sexual activity. Student life is subject to a serious disease known as *In Loco Parentis*. In the disease a gray fungus called an administrator blocks the vital passages of student life, preventing sexual visits.

h) This part is known as the president. Because it is small and usually does nothing, it was the last part of the University to be identified. It was finally noticed that at intervals it opens up, emitting substances which have a bad odor.



## CAMPUS GROUPS TO GROPE WITH

DRUM (Democratic Radical  
Union of Maryland)

DRUM grew out of the demonstrations and student strike that took place at the University of Maryland during May 1970. The political principles of DRUM, and the organization's name, were decided upon at a strike meeting held on May 26, 1970.

Membership in DRUM is open to all who (a) accept the four demands of the National Student Strike and (b) are willing to work toward the implementation of those demands. Within this framework, DRUM is a broad-based organization which recognizes that different members will choose different methods to work for the organization's goals, using tactics of varying degrees of militancy.

The first public action by DRUM took place at the University of Maryland commencement exercises on June 6, 1970. DRUM members passed out peace symbol and strike fist placards, which several hundred graduates wore during the ceremonies. DRUM also passed out "People's Diplomas," honoring the participation of Maryland students in the May anti-racism, anti-war actions. Despite the arrest of one student, 1200 diplomas were given out.

DRUM is calling for the abolition of the Board of Regents, and its replacement by a governing board of students, faculty and campus workers. The group is running educational programs, working on the formation of an effective GI-student alliance,



assisting the Union for National Draft Opposition (UNDO) and organizing for the legal and political defense of people busted by the pigs during the past spring. In addition to this guide book, DRUM is publishing a history of the student strike at Maryland and a booklet documenting the University's role as part of the military-industrial complex.

DRUM looks toward the formation of an organization of thousands of Maryland students, faculty and workers which will eventually force the administrative pigs out of power and end the University's institutional racism and sexism, and its complicity with the war machine. JOIN US!

#### ACID COMMANDOS

The acid commandos are an agricultural research club. During the past spring they carried out two major experiments, one relating to the herding of pigs by stone pellets and missiles, and the other on the possibility of seasoning pork through the use of pepper in gaseous form. Although not much is known about the group's membership, a prominent professor in the agriculture school is believed to be acting as faculty advisor.

#### ANGEL FLIGHT

The Frank P. Lahm squadron of Angel Flight at the University has three major purposes: to promote interest in the Air Force, to aid the Arnold Air Society and Honor Guard, and to serve the University. An angel must possess poise, personality, and intelligence, as well as a grade point average better than 2.2

The general assumption that Angel Flight women ball ROTC boys is not correct. The fact is that members of ROTC obtain sexual gratification through military drills, and are otherwise impotent.



## BLACK STUDENT UNION

The Black Student Union was formed several years ago out of the campus chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE). Its membership consists of most of the 800 Black students on the College Park campus.

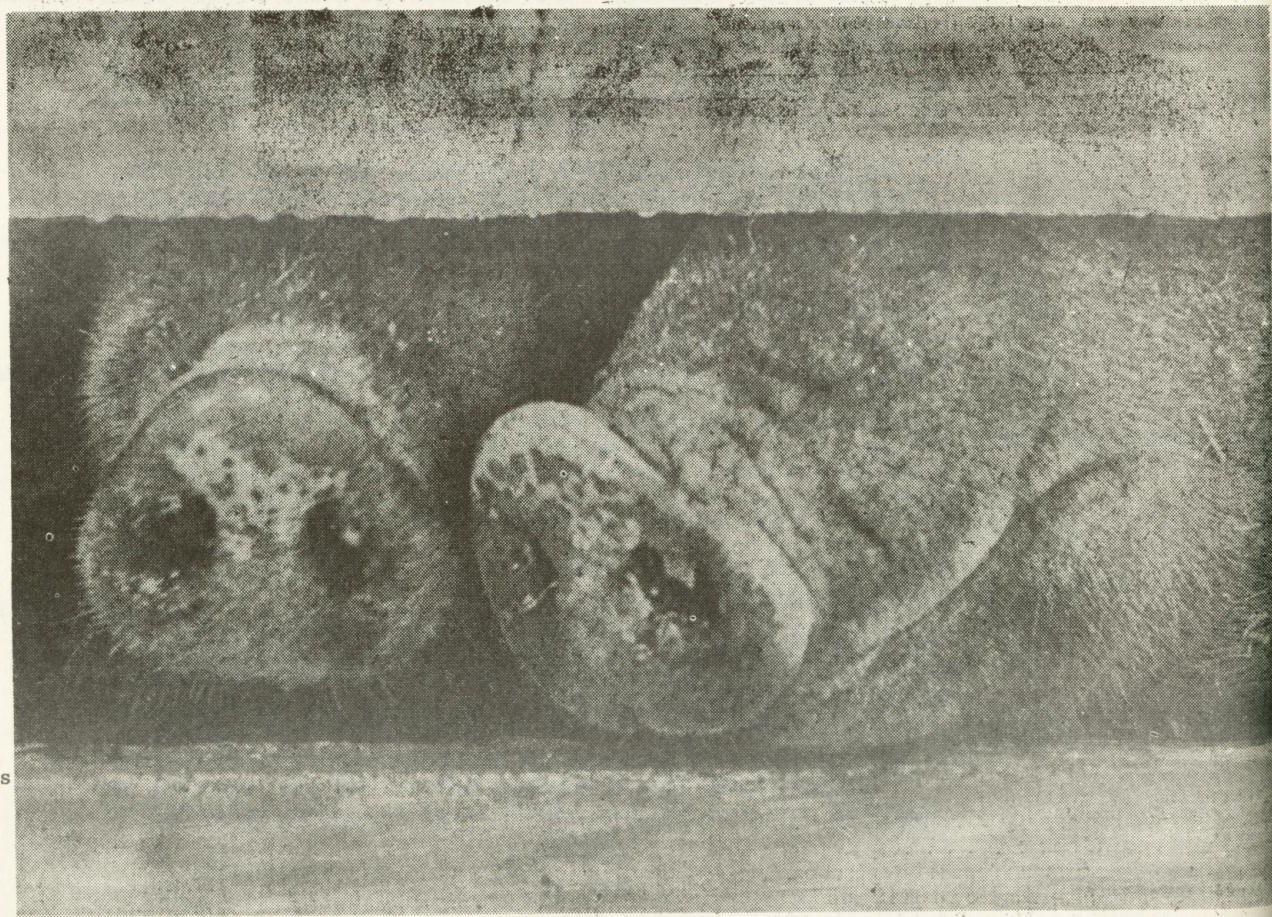
The BSU works toward increasing Black enrollment at the University, and toward improving conditions for Black students who are already at Maryland. The organization is somewhat divided, it appears, over the question of working politically with white groups. While some members feel that alliances with white radicals can be useful, an attitude held by national organizations like the Black Panthers, others hold to a position like that of the Muslims and feel that they will invariably be betrayed by white people.

CCAR (Campus Coalition  
against Racism)

CCAR is a predominantly white organization working to eliminate institutional racism in the University community. Besides individual members, a number of campus organizations are part of the coalition. These include the Black Student Union, Students for a Democratic Society, the Student Government Association, the office of the Vice-President for Student Affairs, and the Pan-Hellenic and Interfraternity councils.

CCAR has committees working in five major areas: education, recruitment of Black students, employment, interstudent relations, and housing. Students interested in working in CCAR projects can contact the organization through the Student Government office.





The Vice-President  
for Academic Affairs  
and the Administra-  
tive Vice-President  
confer about prob-  
lems of student un-  
rest.



## LUZO-BRAZILIANS

The Luzo-Brazilians are a group dedicated to exploring the dark inner recesses of the human mind through mysticism, animal sacrifice, sado-masochistic orgies and other similar goodies. The group also serves as a booster club for the University soccer team. A passing grade in Health 5 is required for membership. Further information on the group (or cabal, as they prefer to call themselves) can be found in the May 1970 issue of Argus magazine, or by calling Professor (War) Locke at 454-3345.

(Note: Students who feel unready to join the Luzo-Brazilians may be interested in a somewhat less intense form of underground worship call the celebration. Celebrations are led by Reverend Loomis in the Chapel every Thursday evening, from 10 PM to 1 AM. While the cross generally remains right side up, there is a good deal of rubbing of bodies.)

MARYLAND STUDENT ECTC  
(Emergency Committee on  
the Transportation Crisis)

This is a student outgrowth of the Washington ECTC group. ECTC is involved in a broad spectrum of activity aimed at saving suburban greenery (like the duckpond) and Washington residential areas from destruction by highways. ECTC is rousing the public with the battlecries, "Not another inch of freeways" and "No more white man's roads through black man's homes.". The group offers students an opportunity to fight the establishment on a local level, and keep the area livable.

SOCIETY FOR RATIONAL  
INDIVIDUALISM

This is another cult group, but rather asexual in comparison to the Luzo-Brazilians. the SRI worships a female (?) diety named Ayn Rand, who reveals herself to her followers through turgid and unreadable novels. To join the society is to embark on a lifelong quest for the answer to the question, "Who is John Galt?" ("Who gives a fuck" is not considered a correct answer.)



SDS (Students for a  
Democratic Society)

In the period between 1965 and 1969 SDS was the major leftwing student organization in the country, and just about the only one active on the Maryland campus. At the SDS national convention held in the summer of 1969, a serious rupture took place, with the result that the national organization split into two factions - the "Weatherman" group, and the Worker Student Alliance. The Maryland chapter is associated with the Worker Student Alliance faction, and has concentrated much of its activity during the past year on helping to organize campus workers into an effective union, and to secure a decent living wage for Maryland employees, some of whom presently have to support families on earnings of less than \$70 a week.

#### WOMEN'S LIBERATION

Women's Liberation is attacking sexism - the sexual equivalent of racism - in all its forms, but particularly as it manifests itself on the campus. Thus, Women's Lib fights against quotas on women students and faculty members, is trying to obtain gynecological services in the infirmary, works for better wages for female employees, the establishment of child care centers for students' and workers' children, and helps women obtain information on abortion and contraception.

Women's Lib also fights the more subtle forms of oppression present on the campus, such as the psychological "channeling" of women into nursing, teaching and home economics, and away from fields like math and science. The group has also protested such forms of campus nonsense as the Bridal Fair and the fraternities' female "slave auction."



YAF (Young Americans for Freedom)

A rip-roaring, bomb-the--hell-out-of-them group whose dedication to freedom is indicated by their support for such wonderful democracies as the Thieu-Ky government in South Vietnam, Lon Nol's dictatorship in Cambodia, the Greek military junta, and Franco's government in Spain. All of which leads to the conclusion that YAF really stands for Young Americans for Fascism.

YOUNG DEMOCRATS

With Marshmallow Marvin Mandel (the student's friend) leading the Democratic ticket this fall, there are rumors circulating that the YD's are planning to join DRUM en masse.

YOUNG REPUBLICANS

If Marshmallow Marvin handicaps the Young Dems, imagine what Nixon and Agnew do for the Young Republicans. Most YR's spend their time praying for John Lindsay to lead them from troubled waters.

RO POPULATION GROWTH (ZPG)

ZPG is part of a national organization advocating population control. One of their slogans is "two for two," meaning that each married couple should pledge to have no more than two natural children.

Many radicals are critical of ZPG's approach because the group focuses exclusively on overpopulation, when in fact the major cause of poverty is the inequitable distribution of the world's wealth-- for example, the United States, with less than 10% of the world population, consumes 60% of the world's natural resources! Besides refusing to seriously consider the effects of capitalism and imperialism, some ZPG suggestions for population control, such as enforced sterilization, are fascistic in nature. (For a good discussion of the overpopulation scare, see Steve Weissman's article in Ramparts Magazine, special ecology issue, May 1970.)

Even more extremist is Negative Population Growth (NPG) -- this is not a humanist organization.





## G I STUDENT ALLIANCE

So what can students do for the G.I.s? And why should they do anything when there is so much to be done elsewhere?

First, the G.I. movement is in our opinion ( and gathering from the repression put down on it by the government) the best way to bring this God damn war to a halt. Fifteen months ago only a few G.I.'s were speaking out against the war in an effective way. They began by putting out a newspaper for their brothers to read. There were only four G.I.s who began. Today, there are over sixty G.I. newspapers being printed. In the forts of the flag that the sun never sets on from Germany, to Tokyo, to Fort Meade, G.I.s have organized.

In March of 1969 the Pentagon heard the whisperings of a new attack on their private "little" war, only this time they got scared. The men who were saying "Hell no, we won't go" were wearing the uniform of the active duty G.I. A sailor in Washington D.C., a couple of malcontents at Ft. Hood, Texas, some weirdos from Ft. Knox, and a few kids who had too many weekends in New York City from Ft. Dix, New Jersey, all seemed a peripheral irritation. The brASS thought this not very serious problem could be handled by a court martial for these, orders for Viet Nam for some others, and the application of some good "military pressure" for others; that, they thought,

would make it all blow over.

How wrong the brASS was. The extent of the Junkers' (an aristocratic military caste in old Germany) error can be compared to that of Westmoreland's "The war is all but over" just prior to the Tet Offensive. Seventeen months later the militart big-wigs are being flooded by 63 anti-war newspapers, all of which are being put out by active duty G.I.s.

Anti-war G.I.s have organised marches on or near many bases. Anti-war marches took place at Ft. Dix. Of course the brASS explained it as an outcome of the location of the base near New York City and Philadelphia. Then three peace and one anti-government marches were held at Ft. Bragg, N.C., last October through December, and the brASS said this was just a group of unhappy draftees. The brASS was sure any well-trained (indoctrinated) group would laugh at the anti-war movement. But then Bob Hope at his annual "patriotic" penance Christmas show was booed off the stage in Danang, South Vietnam, for attacking the "peaceniks." But even if some of the paratroopers could be swayed, the Marines never lost contact with their training (brain-washing) Right? In December 700 Marines marched in support of the Black Panther Party. The Pentagon realized it was in trouble. Last May 16th, Armed Forces Day, the day when military muscle is flexed for the folks and the kiddies-- little boys learn that real manhood is soldierhood-- ceremonies were cancelled at twenty-four bases. We feel that it was the anti-war movement of G.I.s, students, and civilians who cancelled militarism that day.

Lately, the brASS, the federal government enforcers, and local representatives of the military have begun an attack on the anti-war movement. Off post at Ft. Jack-



son, S.C., three civilians were sentenced to six years in jail for running a Public Nuisance. The Coffeehouse was fined ten thousand dollars. It was an anti-war coffeehouse off post. When sympathetic students at the nearby University of South Carolina objected to the "punishment," the local prosecutor accused the University of harboring a coffeehouse in exile and asked for an investigation of all professors who had testified in defense. Operators of houses of prostitution off post are not given very harsh sentences (usually only fines) when the rare raid occurs, nor are the owner-managers of the surrounding mill-towns even sentenced for operating sub-human, feudal estates of poor wages, poor diets of overpriced foods, controlling the media, and generally avoiding education in the still-segregated schools. Only anti-war is a public nuisance.

Much the same has been happening else where. The main difference in other states is that it is not as easy to use the states' power to silence dissent. The most subtle approach has been to bomb coffee houses. At Ft. Dix the off-post coffee house was bombed twice; the Ft Hood coffeehouse was bombed once; the Ft. Knox coffeehouse has also been bombed once. Probably the best example recently of the brass-local-parasite combination was the fire bombing of the Quacker House off post at Ft. Bragg, N.C., and the denial of permission to rebuild it by the locals. There suddenly seems to be no place for sale with proper zoning nor anywhere permission will be granted to build. As the Pentagon's counter attack goes on and on, more and more G.I.s are joining the anti-war movement. As time passes, the fervor of these G.I.s is more intense and just plain petrifies the Pentagon. Join us and help cancel the war in Indo-China...NOW!

We can help in many ways. Got a G.I. friend or buddy? Bring them here to campus and let them know we are aware of how horrible it is for 70 year old men to tell 18 year old men they have to go and die. Write to your friends and keep their education up to date while they are being subjected to mind deadening by the alcohol culture (alca-culture) militarism. Send G.I. newspapers. Help staff G.I. coffee houses. The best place to begin is at the coffee house in D.C., 918 9th St. , N.W.

Help operate and come to anti-war films shown on or off campus. Have you seen "Incident at the Owl Creek Bridge"? "Chicamauga"? Remember, M\*A\*S\*H is a true story.

Sell and distribute newspapers of the G.I. and Veterans anti-war movement. We have and continue to get newspapers from movement groups springing up on bases and campuses.

If you are with us, come and see us: The G.I.-student alliance committee of DRUM.





## UNDO

As of June 15, the Supreme Court has ruled that it is possible to obtain conscientious objector status on the basis of moral, ethical, or religious beliefs. If, on the basis of purely moral or ethical grounds, you feel you must "refrain from participating in any war" then you may obtain CO status with the draft board.

But the draft is still with us. UNDO, Union for National Draft Opposition, seeks to undo the draft system and thereby hasten the end of the Indochinese war. This national organization headquartered at Princeton, N.J. and closely affiliated with DRUM, consists of all people who want to achieve its goals. UNDO's programs include: (1) legal and public support for those people who have already decided, or who will decide, to oppose the draft by refusing induction; (2) to clarify the nature of CO status to the many who might otherwise be unaware of their eligibility for this status; (3) to encourage all people to exercise their full legal rights in an attempt to halt the flow of manpower that the Selective Service sends into the Armed Forces; and (4) to gain public support for ending the draft, and to exert political pressure to do so.

Joining UNDO by filling out membership cards does not carry any obligation and membership in UNDO is not contingent upon the member's refusal to be inducted. Also, signees are not required to send in draft cards, nor is sending in draft cards required in order to one's name put on the master list. Anyone who signs merely puts himself in touch with UNDO and will receive the monthly UNDO newsletter. In addition to a continuing membership drive, UNDO circulates the so-called Charlottesville Proposal, a draft resistance pledge, whose objective is to get over one hundred thousand men to pledge to resist the draft together.

The strategy of this proposal is aimed at reducing the manpower available to the Selective Service System, and assuring induction refusers of a large group of fellow resisters as well as a national organization to support and aid them. Signing the pledge is not itself illegal. In fact, not only are signees not in immediate jeopardy if they sign but once they are placed in jeopardy by refusing induction, UNDO will aid them in several ways. These include assisting in legal aid, since with time and proper planning, winning cases may be constructed in many instances. Other aid includes contacting fellow resisters and sympathizers in their areas, and publicizing their cases to increase public sympathy and pressure on officials. The local chapter of UNDO is being administered by DRUM on this campus.



## SDS (PLP) Workers - Student Alliance

The University of Maryland employs several thousand clerical and service workers to keep the university operating. Without these people to run the food service, care for the grounds and residence halls, push the papers, etc., no student or professor could continue their business. Yet the university and the state (as is typical of all businesses and corporations) expect the maximum amount of work from their employees while robbing them of any adequate compensation. Most of the service workers in the dorms and dining halls barely make \$100 a week after taxes---a great number of people average only \$65 weekly. Out of this pittance they must pay for child care, rent, food, and transportation (from the thieves who run D.C. Transit). Night workers who scrub the floors and straighten classrooms each evening are contracted by the university and are subject to harrassment by their boss who snoops on them while they are working. If found sitting down to rest, he docks their pay for one hour. There are many other examples of such exploitative practices between the boss and the worker that are never revealed but nevertheless continue daily.

Racism and male chauvinism are not abstract ideas or attitudes here. They exist blatantly on campus in regard to the University's treatment of their employees.

All of the service workers in non-supervisory positions are black. They receive the lowest pay and the worst treatment. By paying these people less, more money is made off of their labor by the state. The Univ. pays its white clerical workers about \$25 more a week, although this increase itself still rarely amounts to a take home check of \$100 a week. Instead, through the difference paid black and white workers, the Univ. fosters the illusion that the clerks and secretaries are "above" all the rest. On a national level, racism nets \$22 billion in profits for this country's bosses besides the physical and emotional brutality it levels at black working people. The University serves this country's racist interests.

The University also comes down heavy on its women workers. Most of the people in the lowest pay bracket are women and all are funnelled into clerical, dining hall, or dorm work---pushing pots, typewriters, or brooms and treated as servants. Women make \$3000 less a year than men do for the same jobs nationally and are still expected to hold that job, care for the house, and raise children. Very many of these women are the sole support of their families and can't afford to pay babysitters each day. As yet this University hasn't moved to provide day care facilities, thus they are intensifying their oppression of women, especially black women.

The campus workers and students have focused much of their attention and energy in fighting against the administration over these issues and conditions. Workers have been organizing themselves into a union, the American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees (AFSCME) to demand higher wages, hospitalization, and collective bargaining. Several times this year, a strike was planned to force the



University into granting their demands. For the first time, many students were introduced to the militancy of working people and their power to change social conditions. Many students were mobilized to change social conditions. Many students were mobilized to form strike support committees, realizing that students and workers united could have a greater impact upon the administration. Early in the fall, students joined a hundred black workers on a picket line around the Administration Building to push for union recognition. Later in the year, students with jobs on campus began organizing themselves into a union to demand better wages and working conditions and to plan a coordinated strike with the full-time employees. Dorms were also canvassed to elicit student participation on strike picket lines and to prevent students from crossing those lines. Spirits were raised as people experienced a new sense of power with which to attack the University's racism and sexism.

One of the best lessons learned was the nature of union leadership. While the campus was activating itself for a strike, the union "misleaders" (as we call them) from Baltimore (a Mr. Stall and crew) were busy negotiating a sellout. They played the game of encouraging a strike while negotiating a losing deal, thereby frustrating the plans of workers and students to push for better terms in a more militant way.

A more important idea was learned in the process of supporting the strike. It's a fact that along with students, workers in this country and on this campus are getting a raw deal. While they perform all the services and produce all the goods to run the country and the universities, their bosses steal their labor, hoarding all the wealth and giving them barely enough to live on. This situation is getting more

crucial and workers have responded with more militant strikes and resistance as proven by the Teamsters, GE and postal workers, etc.

The war and racism and sexism have caused thousands of students to rebel throughout this country, the workers too see the dangers of the war, racism and sexism. We must fight together to win. On this campus, SDS (PLP branch) has raised the demand for free Meals for Dining Hall workers as a means for students to see the special oppression that black workers face. After preparing the meals you eat, the dining hall worker must spend \$10 biweekly to eat that same food. This is just one example of the type of treatment faced by black campus workers. SDS feels that the only way that these problems of the war, racism, and male chauvinism are going to be attacked is through a fighting alliance of workers and students on every US campus and through student support of workers' strikes.

Next fall, Maryland University students will continue to fight against ROTC and the war. Campus workers have already lent support to these actions in the form of fund raising activities for the defense of the students arrested for their anti-war actions. This alliance has a great chance of developing further this year. Coupled with a more successful strike and continuing agitation around the national demands, campus workers and students have a great chance to shake up this school and force the Administration to fulfill our demands.



## AB Zebra

All-night drugstore. Drug Fair, in the Langley Park shopping center (southwest corner of the University Boulevard and New Hampshire Avenue intersection) is open 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. It's a big super-market type place, and carries clothing, housewares, food, etc.--even the New York Times. (Also in Langley Park, in the northeast quarter of the shopping center, is an all-night Peoples Drugstore. Peoples is rather grubby compared to the recently redecorated Drug Fair. Why this Peoples is open all night, while the one in College Park, closer to student night-owls, closes at 10 PM, is one of those mysteries of the capitalist system which we have never been able to comprehend.)

Apartments and rooms. Finding decent housing at reasonable prices will be harder than ever this year. Good places to try are the Kirkwood apartments (on Ager Road, off Queens Chapel Road), and the Queenstown and Chillum Heights apartments (both on Chillum Road off Queens Chapel.) All of these are integrated, and are willing to rent to students. One bedroom runs a bit under \$100, 2 bedrooms a bit over. Closer to the University, similar prices prevail at the University Boulevard and Quebec Arms apartments- but you will probably have to lie about your student status. Many College Park home-owners rent rooms, but they are frequently cruddy and are always at least \$40 a month.

Sharing an apartment is generally preferable. The University housing office is a) mostly useless and b) highly negligent in their enforcement of non-discrimination pledges that listed landlords are supposed to make. If you want to give the office a try anyhow, it's on the second floor of the North Administration Building.

Bagels and lox. Go to the Famous Delicatessen, Langley Park shopping center, northwest quarter.

Banks. Before putting your dough in Suburban Trust, the closest bank to campus, you should be aware that they make a practice of shitting on students. Service is lousy, savings accounts are limited to only two withdrawals a month, and interest rates are lower than in the many savings and loan associations that are in the area.

Bookstores. The Student Union bookstore and the Maryland Book Exchange have a virtual monopoly on textbooks. Despite pressure, both have refused to give discounts--which may be related to the broken windows at the Book Exchange during last May. Until a coop bookstore is set up, you can expect to get ripped off. Radical books are available from a new store downtown, the Washington Circle Community Bookshop, 2147 K street NW (telephone: 833-8228.) For Black history and literature go to Drum and Spear Bookstore, 2701 14th Street NW (234-2883.)

Buying and selling used textbooks at the bookstores is another rip-off. Try to find what you need (and sell what you have) at the book exchange run by Alpha Pi Omega at the beginning of each semester. The APO bookstore is usually set up in the Student Union basement. The Riverdale Bookshop, 6104 Rhode Island Avenue between Queensbury and Riverdale Roads has a large collection of used and out of print books.



Booze. Liquor is considerably cheaper in the District of Columbia, so it is worth your while to drive over the line for major purchases. (However, it is technically illegal to bring more than a couple of bottles across to Maryland. This law is generally only enforced at times like New Years and Xmas, when Maryland cops sometimes stop cars along the main roads.) Best buys are available from Central Liquor on 9th street NW between E and F streets.

Bus service. Public transportation is pretty terrible in the University of Maryland area- buses are slow, expensive, and infrequent. The J-4 and J-8 run through the campus; their routes and schedules are posted in the Student Union newspaper shop. DC transit runs the 82 along route 1 and Rhode Island Avenue into Washington. Greyhound runs a local service bus along route 1 between Baltimore and Washington. Hitchhiking is usually not too difficult in and around the University.

Check cashing. The Varsity Grill cashes small checks without charge, but the Student Union check cashing service rips you off for 25cents per check (because they're here to serve the students, we suppose.)

Cinema. On campus, films are shown regularly at nominal charge at the Student Union. Avant-garde stuff is screened by Company Cinematheque. Theaters in the area include the Langley (University Boulevard and New Hampshire Avenue, HE4-5700), the Allen (New Hampshire off East-West Highway, 270-2288), and the Beltway (6000 Greenbelt Road, 474-2636.) Nearby drive-in is the Queens Chapel, at Ager Road and Hamilton Street (927-2900.)

Downtown the Circle Theater is resisting the trend to three dollar admission charges. Located at Pennsylvania Avenue and 21 Street NW, it frequently features stuff

like old Bogart flicks and Marxist propaganda by Groucho, Harpo and Chico. Admission is usually \$1.50, and books of ten tickets are available for nine dollars. Next door is the Inner Circle, showing more recent films at slightly higher prices. (Phone for Circle and Inner Circle is FE7-4470.) Another good bet is the Biograph, in Georgetown at 2819 M Street. (Telephone: FE3-2696.) The Biograph also offers reduced price ticket books. The American Film Institute is a non-profit group that shows classic and avant-garde films, shorts, important new releases and so on. The films are shown in a new theater at L'Enfant Plaza in Washington, and cost \$1.25 per showing. AFI offers half-price memberships (\$5) to students. For details write to AFI, 1815 H Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.

Clothing and leather goods. Maggie's Farm, in Takoma Park at no. 1 Columbia Avenue (just off Carroll Avenue) has leatherwork by local craftsmen, and imported shit too. People wearing DRUM buttons will get 10% off. In College Park there are Warlock's Wedding (8507 Baltimore Avenue, north of the campus), the Sixth Sense (7404 Baltimore Avenue) and the Leather Shoppe (7402 Baltimore Avenue.)

For minimum budgets there is Value Village, 4618 - 14th Street NW, and Goodwill Industries, at 4813 Annapolis Road in Bladensburg and 10506 Baltimore Avenue in Beltsville. These places sell used clothing that has been cleaned and mended when necessary.

Counseling. People with emotional, academic or vocational difficulties can talk things over with the friendly folks in the counseling center, in Shoemaker Building. No appointment is needed. Especially popular is Dr. McKenzie's orgone box treatment. (A serious note: if you're hung-up, by all means go to the counseling center- the staff is sincerely interested in helping you. On the other hand,



keep in mind that if you are having trouble adjusting to life at Maryland it may well be that the problem isn't in your head at all, but instead due to the fact that you are living in a piggish University in a piggish society. The best therapy for that is to join DRUM and make the revolution.)

Course Guide. This useful book gives you information on University courses and teachers. Must reading before you register.

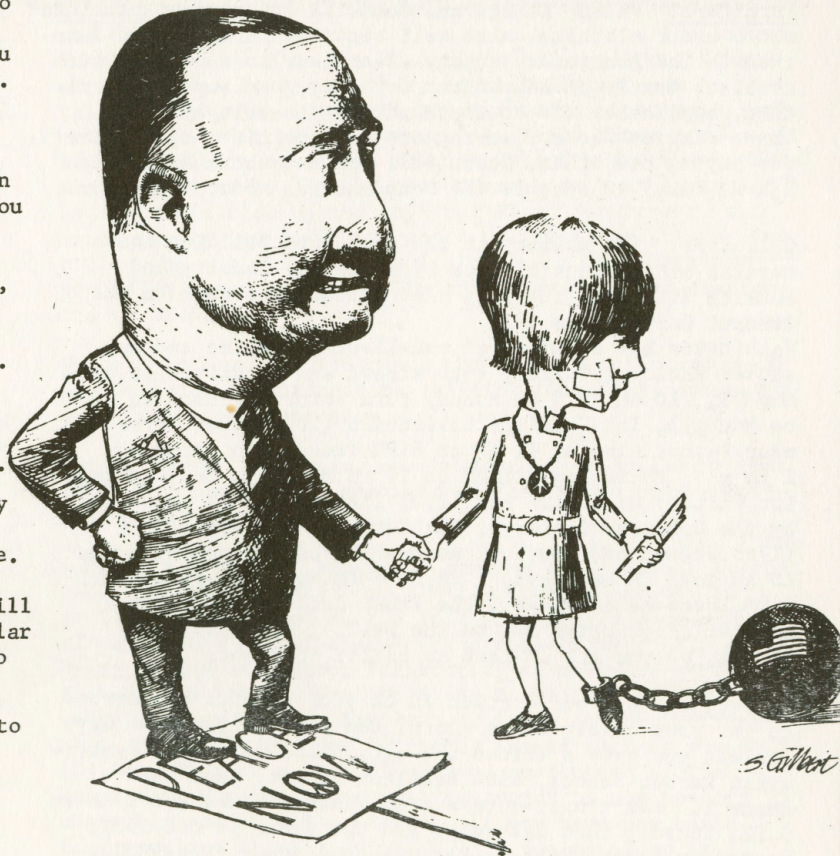
Flowers and plants. There is a florist in College Park, on Knox Road. To give something longer-lasting (and often less expensive), plants of all sizes can be purchased at the Hyattsville Nursery, 3421 Hamilton Street.

Food. A food coop is being set-up near the University, which will enable people to buy many items at wholesale prices. For information call Jerry or Jane at 474-5781.

Fraternities and sororities. The Greeks came a long way in a very short time last May, due in part to lessons by the State pigs on what life in a police state is like. Actually reform of the fraternity system has been going on over the past several years, although many houses still remain all-white and restricted to members of a particular religious group. This year some houses will probably go co-ed, which will no doubt scandalize some old grads.

Free University. The Free University program attempts to offer courses that are more relevant and less rigidly structured than conventional University courses. Watch the Diamondback for Free University registration info. at Maryland.

For course offerings off the Maryland campus, call the Washington Area Free University (WAFU) at 387-5437.



"Parental discipline is the gateway to knowledge." Spiro T. Agnew



Furniture. Value Village and Goodwill Industries, mentioned above under clothing, also sell very inexpensive used furniture. The Montgomery County Advertiser is a weekly which consists mostly of ads, often for very good buys in furniture, appliances and so forth put up for sale by Chevy Chase richies who are moving or just got tired of the stuff. For buying new stuff, Scan (6871 New Hampshire Avenue in Takoma Park) is notable for Scandinavian modern furniture.

Galleries. The gallery in the Fine Arts Building has regular exhibitions of work by students, faculty and outside artists. There is also a fine arts room in the Student Union, room 225. Washington has a number of excellent galleries and museums: National Gallery (6th street and Constitution Avenue NW, 10 AM to 5 PM Monday thru Saturday, noon to 10 PM on Sunday), The Phillips Collection (1600 21st Street NW, near Dupont Circle, 11 AM to 6 PM Tuesday to Saturday, 2 PM to 7 PM Sunday, 11 AM to 10 PM Monday), The Washington Gallery of Modern Art (1503 21st Street NW, now run by the Corcoran Gallery), the Corcoran Gallery of Art (17th Street and New York Avenue NW, closed Monday, open 10 AM to 5 PM weekdays, 1 PM to 5 PM Sundays, open until 9 PM Thursday evenings), the Freer Gallery (12th Street and Jefferson Drive SW, on the Mall.) The hours may change, so you are advised to call if in doubt.

Hair-cuts. If you've given in to your parents and agreed to get your lovely locks shorn, the most inexpensive way (unless you have a friend who cuts hair) is at the Hyattsville Barber School, 4504 Hamilton Street, just east of Route 1. Men's hair-cuts are 50 cents. Hours are 9 AM to 5 PM, Tuesday thru Saturday, and the phone is 864-5537. Next door is the Hyattsville Beauty Academy (864-9827)-whether or not low-priced haircutting for women is available there we don't know.

Head shops. The Joint Possession, 7402 Baltimore Avenue, is the local psychedelicatessen. Maggie's Farm, listed above under clothing, also stocks goodies that help you have a happier high.

Hi-fi equipment. Mark Electronics, 3003 Hamilton Street (927-7700) and Lafayette Electronics, 3191 Queens Chapel Road (779-7020) are large places whose prices will probably be lower than the little local shops.

Ice cream. Long after they've forgotten the bullshit courses, Maryland alumni remember the dairy, where 20cent buys enough ice cream to fracture any diet. Flavors range from mundane chocolate to exotic sweet potato. (No kidding.)

Libraries. The main library on campus is McKeldin, which is open from 8 AM to midnight Monday thru Friday, 8 AM to 5 PM Saturday, and 2 PM to midnight Sunday. The general feeling of students about McKeldin can be summarized briefly: fucked up. It is hard to use, and more often than not it won't have the book you need. Library fines are outrageously high: 25 cents daily. The Engineering Library, in the mathematics building, contains all the books on math and physical science. It is considerably better organized than McKeldin, and has longer hours- 8 AM to 2 AM Monday thru Thursday, 8 AM to midnight Friday and Saturday, and 1 PM to midnight on Sunday. Unfortunately, the same fines apply as in McKeldin.

Small libraries, mostly for departmental use, are the Chemistry Library, in the Chemistry building, the architecture library, in temporary building DD, and the education library, in the ed building.

Mao-Tse Tung. Redbooks, and other works of Chairman Mao, can be obtained from Peace Book Company, 83 Queen's Road



Hongkong. If you prefer to freak out the post office, you can write directly to China Publications Center, P.O. Box 399, Peking, China. Free catalogs are available.

Medical services. The University health service is located in the infirmary, opposite the Student Union. The normal hours of the health service are 8 AM to 11:30 AM and 1 PM to 4:30 Monday thru Friday, 9 AM to 11 AM Saturday, and 10 AM to 11 AM Sunday. In addition to doctors' services, the infirmary provides x-ray and laboratory facilities. For the first time, after a campaign last year by Women's Liberation, the health service has hired a gynecologist. Unfortunately the health service is still run in a manner which is totally inconsiderate toward the students it is supposed to service. It is impossible to call and make an appointment-- you must come in and sign up, and wait your turn to see a doctor. Often this wait can be several hours, but if you leave you can lose your turn. The hours of service are much too limited, and there are no doctors at all on duty in the evenings. (Remember that the University has a resident population of 8000!)

The hospitals nearest the campus are Leland Memorial Hospital, 4400 Queensbury Road, Riverdale (864-1200), Prince George's County Hospital, Baltimore-Washington Parkway and Landover Road, Cheverly (clinic: 341-2166, emergencies: 341-2030), and Providence Hospital, 1150 Varnum Street NE, Washington (269-4000.)

To obtain the names of private doctors near the University, call the Prince George's County physicians and surgeons exchange at 779-5335.

The Washington Free Clinic is located in the Georgetown Lutheran Church, 1556 Wisconsin Avenue (at Volta Place.) Clinic hours are 7 PM to 11:30 PM Monday thru Friday, but you must generally get there before 8 PM and sign up in order to be seen, unless you are an emergency case. The telephone number is 965-5476.

Meeting rooms. Any individual or group associated with the University has a right to use meeting room facilities. To reserve a room in the Student Union, call Mrs. Howard at 454-2801. Rooms in other campus buildings can be obtained through the appropriate department chairman. Large auditoriums, Ritchie Coliseum, Cole Field House etc. involve filling out forms in quintuplicate for the Physical Plant department. In the past there have been instances of discrimination by the Physical Plant department, when space was denied to groups whose political positions were not to the administration's liking. Any such hassles should be reported to the Student Government Association and to DRUM.

Money. In case of dire need, try Linda Manning, room 229 in the North Administration Building (454-3131) for emergency financial assistance.

Notary public. Notaries can be found in room 134 of the Student Union and the cashiers office in the South Administration Building.

Parking and traffic tickets. Parking will be more insane than ever this coming year. While there is no way to really beat the system, the following suggestions may be of value: (1) Out-of-state-cars are relatively safe to bring on campus without registering them-- just throw away tickets, as long as you don't get too many. (However a very large amount, or involvement in an accident of any sort may result in your car being traced back to you.) (2) According to a recently passed resolution of the University Senate, there will no longer be any penalty charge if you appeal a ticket. If you have any basis for appealing at all, go ahead; all you can lose is a little time. (3) If you want to cause a major bureaucratic fuck-up, you might remove and throw away any tickets you see on anybody's car. If you do this, then



either avoid notice, or carry around a copy of Thoreau's "On Civil Disobedience" to quote to anyone who questions your activity.

A number of small changes would make life easier for students, but this is clearly not the goal of the police or physical plant. One idea is to issue a general undergraduate sticker which would be good for use in lots 1,2,3,7 and 11. That way students could use whichever lot was convenient and had room in it. Another improvement would be to open up certain faculty lots for general use after 3 PM, when they begin to empty out, instead of having restricted parking until 5 PM. A multi-level garage is in the works, but is at least a year away, and may not provide any space for students. Thus far, the University has not given any real support for an intercampus shuttle bus service that would be fast, regular, and free of charge. An attempt at organizing bus service failed a few years back, primarily because it was tried only on a small scale, and lacked financial support.

Publications. As the level of student political awareness has grown over the past few years, student publications have become increasingly critical of both the government and the University administration. In a number of instances the administration has attempted to retaliate by censoring student journals. ARGUS, the campus feature magazine, took the University to court last fall after the magazine was prevented from printing a cover that showed a burning American flag. At last report, ARGUS was expected to win the case, and the flag desecration law used to prohibit the ARGUS cover will probably be declared unconstitutional. Another administration goody was to withdraw from circulation the M BOOK, a "straight" University guidebook that is given to freshmen at orientation, because of a design which was found to be in "bad taste." (The offending design is reprinted at the back of this book.)

The administration's latest maneuver is to try to cut off student activities funds that partially support the publications. At present, the outlook is that within two years the student publications will have to become self-supporting independent corporations.

ARGUS

censored

Argus COVER

The student newspaper is the DIAMONDBACK, rated one of the nation's top college papers. It comes out every weekday when school is in session, except for exam periods. The DIAMONDBACK office is on the first floor of the journalism building (phone:454-4325.) ARGUS runs non-fiction feature articles, as well as photography and graphics. "Smuttty filth!" said the Baltimore News-American enthusiastically. CALVERT REVIEW is the campus literary magazine, printing prose, poetry and art. COURSE GUIDE, which is discussed under



its own listing above, publishes twice a year. ARGUS, COURSE GUIDE and CALVERT REVIEW have adjacent offices underneath the steps of the Taliaferro Building. The TERRAPIN, the school yearbook, is generally dull but has flashes of relevance and art.

All the above publications are constantly in need of people willing and able to write. Preference is given to commie-hippie-perverts with passing grades in health 5.

Two other publications of note are the UNIVERSITY RECORD and TTTT. The former has the better spelling, but TTTT features somewhat more accurate reporting.

Radio stations. WMUC is the University radio station, located at 650 on the AM band. Unfortunately, it can only be received by radios located right on campus. American University and Georgetown run FM stations which can be heard all over the Washington area: WAMU at 88.5mc and WGTB at 90.1mc. The closest thing to an underground station in the area is WHFS at 102.3mc, while WMAL, at 107.3mc, plays good rock interspersed with misstatements by the DJ's, who don't seem to listen to the music that they play.

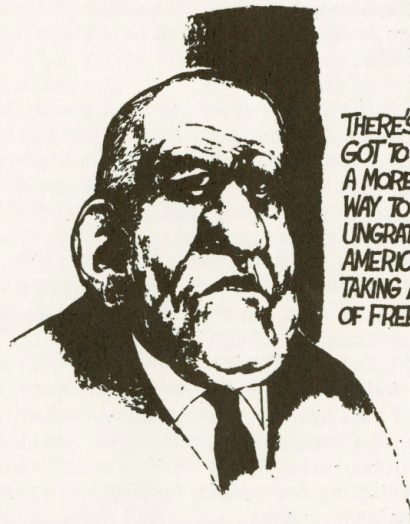
"The Voice of Vietnam," English language broadcasts from the Vietnamese people, are transmitted by Radio Havana daily at 9:10 PM, 10:40 PM and 11:40 PM on three different frequencies: 9525 kc on the 31 meter band, 11970 kc on the 25 meter band, and 17715 kc on the 16 meter band. If you have the equipment, they can be heard in this area.

Recreation. The Student Union sub-basement contains bowling alleys and billiard tables (several students have spent four years majoring in reverse English.) The swimming pools in Cole and Preinkert Fieldhouses are available for recreational use on the following schedule:

Preinkert - Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday 4 to 5 PM  
Wednesday 6:30 to 8 PM

Cole - Wednesday, Thursday, Friday 7:30 to 9:30 PM  
Sunday 2 to 5:30 PM and 7 to 9 PM

Preinkert is for women only, Cole is men only on Wednesday and Thursday, co-ed on Friday and Sunday. The tennis courts and archery range are also available- check with the Physical Education department for further information.



THERE'S  
GOT TO BE  
A MORE EFFECTIVE  
WAY TO PREVENT  
UNGRATEFUL  
AMERICANS FROM  
TAKING ADVANTAGE  
OF FREE SPEECH!!

RCOBB



**Restaurants.** When one more meal in the dining hall or the Big Boy threaten to lead to an instant barf, you may want to try some new feeding grounds. What follows is brief list of suggestions for good meals at reasonable prices.

**University area:** For good Chinese food of the Cantonese type, try the Great Wall, 3010 Hamilton Street (AP7-6677.) For Northern Chinese style food there's the Lang-Lin, 1331 University Boulevard East (HE4-0515.) The Italian Gardens, 7416 Baltimore Avenue (779-3444) is a fairly decent Italian restaurant, several grades better than Leonie's, which is pretentious and overpriced. Mexican food is available at the Alamo, 5510 Kenilworth Avenue (277-0057.) Sagitta, downstairs from Maggie's Farm leather shop at no. 1 Columbia Avenue features rice dishes and a hip atmosphere (270-5950.)

**Downtown:** Washington D.C. has a sort of miniature Chinatown on H street NW, between 6th and 7th. Here you will find a number of restaurants serving Cantonese style food. They are all about equally good. For Northern cooking try the Yenching Palace, 3524 Connecticut Avenue (362-8200.) Greek fare is to be sampled inexpensively at the Astor, 1813 M street NW (FE8-4994.) Friday and Saturday one room at the Astor features Greek music, frequently accompanied by dancing by Greek diners who give in to the urge. However, be warned that prices are higher in the music room. The Calvert Cafe, 1967 Calvert Street NW (AD2-5431) is a weird combination of neighborhood bar and authentic near-eastern restaurant. Finally, Sam's Argentine Bakery, Delicatessen and Restaurant (Sam is a Russian Jew who lived in South America for several years) provoked a sorrowful editorial in the Washington Post when construction forced it to close some years ago. More of a delicatessen than a restaurant, it is a fantastically great smelling place which has now re-opened at 2348 Wisconsin Avenue NW (965-3939.)

The Chinatown restaurants are open until 2 or 3 AM, as is the Astor, if you are subject to post-midnight urges of a gastronomical variety.



STARVATION IS GOD'S  
WAY OF PUNISHING  
THOSE WHO HAVE  
LITTLE OR NO FAITH  
IN CAPITALISM...

RCOBB

**Rock concerts.** Free concerts are organized by GROK (Good Relations Organization of the Kindred) at irregular intervals for the enjoyment of the University community. Watch the Diamondback for times and places. GROK also put out an excellent arts magazine. Downtown GROK concerts are held every Sunday afternoon during the school year at The Emergency, 2813 M Street NW in Georgetown (next door to the Biograph theater.)



Student Union. The Union contains meeting rooms, study lounges, a TV room, offices of the Student Government and other organizations, bowling alleys and billiard tables (see recreation), cafeterias (open 7 AM to 9:30 PM Monday thru Saturday and 2 PM to 9:30 PM), a bookstore, a ticket booth for picking up tickets for campus events, a duplicating service, and a number of other services. Films and other programs are organized by the Student Union Board. Construction is presently underway to enlarge the facilities.

Major complaints about the Union are: 1) Crowded conditions and poor food in the cafeterias, 2) Failure to stay open 24 hours a day, as do many Unions at other Universities. The SU closes at 11 PM Monday thru Thursday, midnight Friday and Saturday, and 9:30 PM Sunday. There are tentative plans for 24 hour operation after the expansion is complete, but students should urge that this begin immediately.

Switchboard. Switchboard is a central number to call for referral to movement groups in the Washington area, help in finding a place to crash, and so forth. The magic number is: 387-5300.

Telephone and telegraph. The campus information operator, at 454-3311, can provide campus and home numbers of students, faculty and staff. (However President Elkins home number is unlisted.) Telegrams can be sent from the telegraph office in the basement of the Skinner Building, which is open from 8 AM to 4:30 PM Monday thru Friday.

The August 1970 Ramparts magazine featured an article explaining the technique for making credit card calls, to be charged to some deserving corporation (e.g. Dow Chemical, the Bank of America, etc.) Credit card numbers consist of a letter designating the year, a 7 digit phone

number, and a 3 digit area number. A typical number would be S-296-1915-032. S is the code letter for 1970, 296-1915 is the number of Dow Chemical's Washington office, and 032 is the area number for Washington, D.C. Needless to say, the C and P Telephone Company resents your making credit card calls when you don't have an account, which is why callers using this trick tend to prefer pay phones away from their homes, to foil possible traces.

Theater. The University Theater will present five major productions during the 1970-71 school year. The schedule is as follows:

Man of La Mancha - October 16-18 and 20-24

Shakespeare: '70 - November 18-22

Amphitryon - February 24-28

Does a Tiger Wear a Necktie? - March 24-28

The Doctor in Spite of Himself - May 5-9

All performances begin at 8:15 PM, and are held at the Tawes Fine Arts Theater. Tickets go on sale one week before the performance opens. Admission is free to all full time undergrads on the College Park campus, and \$2.50 to all others. Season tickets for all five productions are available for \$7.50 and \$10. Box office phone number is 454-2201.

Underground press. The two area underground papers are the Quicksilver Times and the Washington Area Free Press. They are available, along with out-of-town undergrounds, at the head shops. If you have a spare minute, you might go and bug the man in the Student Union newspaper shop, which has so far refused to carry them.

Voter registration. Students who so desire can declare themselves area residents for voting purposes. If enough do so it could make a substantial voting bloc for the local politicians to contend with. The registration period



for the November 1970 elections is from Saturday September 26 to Saturday October 5, excluding Sunday. (This gives only seven days!) The Board of Elections is located in Upper Marlboro. However, registration places will probably be set-up at various shopping centers in the area. For information call the Board of Elections at 627-3000, ext. 411.

Xeroxing and reproduction. Xerox machines are to be found in McKeldin and the Engineering Library. They are coin-operated, costing 5¢ a sheet. If you have a lot of xeroxing, it may be worth it to go to the Copy Center, 4427 Lehigh Road, just off campus, where copies can be made for as little as 3¢ each. The Copy Center also does binding and collating, and can handle different page sizes.

Photo offset copies can be made at the photographic section in Annapolis Hall, or at the Student Union duplicating service. The cost for ordinary 8½ by 11 copy is \$1 for the first 100 copies, and 50¢ for each additional 100.

Zebras. None on campus. However Washington has an excellent zoo, located off Connecticut Avenue at the 3000 block, if you feel in the mood to dig a rhinoceros or camel. The new bird house is particularly good. Open till 4:30 PM week days, and 6 PM Saturday, Sunday and holidays. Telephone:265-1868 (ask for the aardvaark.)

## NEW CLUB ON CAMPUS





## PHONES

### CAMPUS:

University	454-0100
APO Escort Service	454-3029
Building Repair	454-3453
Campus Kops	454-3555
Adult Education Center	454-2325
Cole Fieldhouse	454-2121
Counseling Center	454-2931
College Park Police	336-1700
Diamondback	454-4325
emergency calls	454-3333
Fine Arts Theatre	454-2201
Fire Department	864-1122
Infirmary	454-3444
Housing Office	454-2711
Information	454-3311
Placement Center	454-2813
Lost & Found	454-3555
McKeldin Library	454-2853
Money	454-3131
	454-3046
Meeting Rooms	454-4409
	454-3909
Preinkert Fieldhouse	454-2625
Registrar	454-2331
Student Activities Office	454-2827
SGA Office	454-2811
Student Union	454-2801
Telegraph Office	454-2311
Tutoring	454-2827
	454-2750
	454-4921
WMUC(news)	454-2743

### AREA ACTIVISTS GROUPS:

Am. for Democratic Action	544-1920
Black Panther Party	265-4418
	234-6017
Compeers	652-3682
Center for Christian Renewal	265-0714
Comm. of Returned Volunteers	667-3776
Comm. to Defend Panthers	293-7127
E.C.T.C.	529-0003
Friends Comm. on Nat. Leg.	LI7-4343
Garret Pk. Peace Comm.	949-6841
Jews for Urban Justice	829-1366
New Mobilization	737-8600
Nat. Welfare Rights Org.	347-7727
S.A.N.E.	546-4868
Selective Service Laws	269-7590
Student Moratorium Comm.	265-6676
Wash. Peace Center	234-2000
Womens Strike for Peace	525-9325
Womens Int'l League	546-8840
Womens Liberation	232-5145
War Tax Resistance	LA6-4592
Wash. Ethical Society	422-1220

### OTHER GROUPS:

The Alternative	462-5515
DMZ G I Coffee House	737-3250
Institute for Policy Studies	234-9382
Emergency	965-5600
Runaway House	462-1515
Switchboard	387-5300
Wash. Area Free Univ.	387-5437

### LEGAL AID:

Nat. Lawyers Guild	965-1144
ACLU	483-3830
Wash. Mil. & Draft Law	232-0311
Student Mobilization	737-0072
Drug Offenders Rights Comm.	244-6688
Georgetown Legal Interns	347-7518
Legal Aid	737-3621
	737-3622
	737-8609
	737-8610
	629-5179

### MEDICAL AID:

Abortion counseling	483-4632
Free Clinic	965-5476
Leland Mem. Hospital	864-1200
PG County Hospital-clinic	341-2166
emerg rm	341-2030
Providence Hospital	269-4000
PG Physicians Exchange	779-5335

### PUBLICITY:

Associated Press	234-5400
United Press International	393-3430
Washington Post	223-6000
Washington Star	LI3-5000
Washington Daily News	347-7777
Baltimore Sun	(301)539-7744
Baltimore News-American	(301)752-1212
WTOP radio	244-5678
WMAL radio	686-3000
WRC radio	EM2-4000
CBS network news	296-1234



